

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME L. NUMBER 52.
WHOLE NUMBER 2662.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

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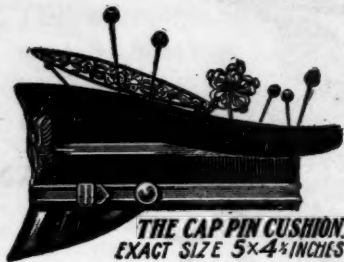
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. John V. White.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Henry A. Greene, Infantry, in temporary command.

8d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Expeditionary Force, Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding. 5th Brigade, Col. Daniel Cornman commanding, 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th Infantry. Divisional troops, Co. D, Signal Corps; Co. E, Engrs.; Field Hospital No. 3; Hqrs. and Batteries D, E and F, 4th Field Art., and Troops I and K, 6th Cav.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Vera Cruz, Mexico; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Vera Cruz, Mexico; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

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CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B and K, San Ysidro, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and I, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D, L and Machine-gun Company, Calexico, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.;

Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Troops I and K, at Vera Cruz, Mexico; remainder of regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops E, G, H, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops B, F and I, Naco, Ariz.; C, Yuma, Ariz.; L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; A, Nogales, Ariz.; and D, Osborn, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Harlingen, Texas. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty Colorado strike zone since May 1914. Addresses as follows: Hqrs., 2d Squadron, Machine-gun Platoon and Troop F, Louisville, Colo.; E, Chandler, Colo.; G, LaFayette, Colo.; H, Williamsburg, Colo.; Hqrs., 3d Squadron and Troop K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; I, Frederick, Colo.; L, Oak Creek, Colo.; M, Superior, Colo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and Troops C, D, K, L and M, Columbus, N.M.; Troops A, B, E, F, G and H, El Paso, Texas; Troop I, Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—address Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Mover, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Batteries A, B and C, Texas City, Texas; Batteries D, E and F, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Regt. and Battln. Hqrs., Batteries A and B, El Paso, Texas; C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle Pass, Texas.

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2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

25th. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagger, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Stevens, Wash.

34th. Ft. Columbia, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.

Company and Station.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

49th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

50th. Ft. Williams, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Va.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Va.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. On border patrol at Brownsville, Texas.

92d. Ft. Flagger, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagger, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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We have prepared an index to Volume LI., which is completed with the present issue of Aug. 29, 1914, the two thousand six hundred and sixty-second number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index with title page will be sent without charge, by mail postpaid, to all applying for it. This volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL consists of 1,684 pages. The first volume contained 896 pages.

PROGRESS OF CONGRESSIONAL CONVERSION.

The European war is calling the attention of thoughtful members of Congress to the unpreparedness of this country for war. Of course, some of the "Little Navy" men are rushing into the Congressional Record with speeches in which they are attempting to prove that the large German army and English navy are responsible for the war. Those who have not a large number of German constituents are attacking the Kaiser, either in their speeches or in their private conversation. The readiness with which Japan seized the opportunity to attack a German port in China convinces most of the members of Congress that Representative Hobson was nearer the truth in warning this country against the Yellow Peril than was admitted at the time that he was making an appeal for an adequate Navy. It is realized that the millennium will not come with the close of the European war. As much as the United States desires peace, the people of this country have no assurance that they will not be forced to go to war with one of the Great Powers. In that event this country would practically be without a land force. Its Navy is far from being adequate to maintain the country in a position which it should occupy among nations, and it has practically made no preparations to defend itself on land against a first class Power. Every day's development of the war demonstrates what great armies of trained troops the first class Powers can put in the field on a short notice. Even such a small country as Belgium has a land force which is four or five times as strong as that of the United States.

Members of Congress who are studying the war have come to the full realization of these facts which have been known by military authorities for years, and which have been set forth in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL over and over again. Some members have seen a compulsory military service as the only real solution of the problem. They are becoming convinced that the time is approaching when some legislation should be enacted which will create a reserve for the Regular Army and the Militia. They see what magnificent results have been obtained by European nations through the mobilization of reserves and realize that the time has come when some steps must be taken in this direction by the United States. Those who are alive to the needs of the situation are divided into two classes. Members who still cling to the old Volunteer Army idea are inclined to the belief that a sufficient number of reserves could be obtained by paying a small annuity to reservists, while others believe in a short term of compulsory military service with the Army and National Guard, or with its equivalent in the schools.

Very wisely the subject is not being discussed at present, except in the cloak rooms and lobbies, and will not be until it is apparent that there is no longer any danger of the United States becoming involved in the European war. But in the next session of Congress, when this danger may have passed and the people have had an

opportunity to study the European War, there will be serious discussions of the subject. Legislation for the creation of an adequate land as well as naval force will find supporters on both sides of the House. Just what may be accomplished in this direction, of course, it is impossible to forecast at this time.

THE RUSSIAN AS A FIGHTER.

In these days when men are massing in battle in corps after corps it is instructive to compare the strength of the Russians and Japanese in the big battles of the Manchurian war. The Russki Invalid of St. Petersburg gives the figures of the men engaged in the principal conflicts there. These figures are based on computations made by the Russian General Staff. At Liao Yang there were 224,600 Russians and 134,533 Japanese; at the Sha Ho, 221,600 Russians and 120,800 Japanese. In view of the entrance of the Russians upon an invasion of Germany these figures of the General Staff of the Russian army must make interesting reading for the Germans and Austrians. If in such big battles as Liao Yang the Japanese, though outnumbered nearly two to one, were able to drive back the Russians, it would scarcely be human nature if the Germans did not believe they could give the Russians large handicaps in the matter of numerical preponderance and still win. In each of the large engagements mentioned above it will be seen that the Russians were practically a hundred thousand men more numerous and yet they had to bow to the little brown men from Nippon. Hence in the newspaper reports of the hundreds of thousands of Russians that are to swarm over Germany and swallow up the Germans allowance should always be made for the fighting quality of the soldiers. If the Japanese, though in so great a minority, in their first war with a European Power could defeat the Russians, what chance will the Russians have of conquering the Germans by mere force of numbers? They certainly can scarcely expect to find the Germans any easier than the Japanese, nor will they find the German positions any easier to master than those of the Japanese in Manchuria.

If Germans are at all sanguine of their prowess they will consider that if the Russians display no higher fighting power than they did in Manchuria, Germany should be able to hold the Czar's soldiers to events indefinitely with the force she can mass on her eastern frontier without weakening her western offensive. These, of course, are only speculations based on the fighting ability of the Russians ten years ago thousands of miles from their home bases and without the stimulus of fighting near home and of a corresponding increase of patriotic power. These considerations may be important factors in deciding the ability of the Russians to override the German resistance and make Berlin an early end to their journey toward the Atlantic Ocean. In the campaigns of Napoleon in 1812 it was the Russians' fighting ability that first convinced the Allies of the vulnerability of the modern master of war. The battle of Borodino in 1812, which, though technically a victory for the French, was really a drawn battle, if not a defeat for the French, as it showed that Napoleon could not always have his way. This was the first turning against Bonaparte of the mighty tide that two years later was to sweep him from his throne and land him an exile in Elba. However, it would be unfair to the Russians and opposed to the proper estimate of military chances to form an opinion of the present military fighting quality of the Russian soldier on his failures in the distant fields of Manchuria when his sympathies could not be aroused by any racial or national sentiment and when he was engaged in a war which had too obscure an origin to arouse the rather sluggish enthusiasm of the subjects of the Czar. Again, in that Manchurian contest the sympathy of the world seemed to be with the Japanese, but this time the alliance with Great Britain and France has put behind the Russians the solid sympathy of the largest part of the neutral nations that rank among the most influential on the earth.

At the time of the nation-wide discussion of the mine troubles in Colorado last May and the allegations of cruelty against the National Guard we said on several occasions that much of the violence might be traceable in the last analysis to the presence among the striking workmen of participants in the Balkan wars. On May 23 we said: "The fact that Greek immigrants were participants in the Colorado strike war may possibly account for some of the barbarities noted in Colorado." On May 30 our comment was along similar lines. L. C. Paddock, editor of the Daily Camera and Boulder Tribune of Boulder, Colo., has published a special edition, profusely illustrated, for the express purpose of giving the facts about this mine "war." In it he says: "Instead of the 'battle of Ludlow' that affair should be known as a deep laid plot of leaders of trained Greek soldiers, fresh from the Balkan war, to massacre a detachment of forty-four National Guardsmen. That this was the character of many of the men in the strikers' camp is shown by the statement of Adjutant Gen. John Chase, in his official report, that 'many of the men were in the strange costume of the Greek, Montenegrin, Servian and Bulgarian armies.'" Among a number of statements which Editor Paddock backs with apparently incontrovertible proof are those to the effect that Major Lester, the National Guard surgeon, was murdered under a flag of truce while kneeling in professional service for Lieu-

tenant Scott, who had been wounded; that no women and children were shot by the National Guard or the mine guards at Ludlow; that the truce for disarmament was violated by the strikers without any provocation whatever, and that in no instance did the Guardsmen fire upon their assailants without a legitimate military reason for such firing. Mr. Paddock was himself for several years a worker in the metalliferous mines of the state and has lived in the state for nearly forty years. The purpose of his special publication is to place the state right before the world, and especially the military establishment, which, he rightly says, has received an amount of abuse that would indicate that the state soldiers were pirates and marauders of the bloodiest type, instead of the sworn and faithful defenders of the laws of the commonwealth. Especially he singles out the charge of Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, that the Militiamen beheaded a boy who had been accidentally shot and hurled the head at the boy's father when he came to claim the body. It was not until Governor Ammons had branded the charge as false that Judge Lindsey, according to Mr. Paddock, saw fit to deny the interview. The statements of Mr. Paddock are confirmed by the findings of the courts-martial which tried twenty-two officers and men of the National Guard of Colorado on charges growing out of the Ludlow battle of April 20, made public Aug. 25. All the defendants were acquitted. The Militiamen were charged with murder, manslaughter, arson and larceny. Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt was charged with assault on Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, who was killed in the Ludlow fight. The court-martial found that Linderfelt struck Tikas on the head with a rifle, but that the assault was justified. Before the verdicts of the courts-martial were made public they were submitted by Adjutant Gen. John Chase to Governor Ammons for his approval.

"One of the most remarkable features of the war to this date—in some ways perhaps the most remarkable," says a correspondent of the Evening Post, "has been the admission by the leaders of the Labor party in Parliament that in the present crisis they are nowhere." All over Europe, too, the Labor and Socialist leaders have learned in the last few weeks that they must readjust their attitudes toward their governments. It has occurred to me that a sociological result of the war may be an entire readjustment of the relations between capital and labor. At this time the nations have been obliged to fall back upon the assistance of capital, and it seems to have been brought home to the ranks of labor that capital is not an enemy of the country in which it exists. In other words, it appears likely that there may be created a demand for an entirely new kind of social and labor literature, and certainly we may expect a number of works from a new angle on labor and its relation to government."

Whether the inquiry was the result of reports of weakness or merely a routine investigation, it is interesting to note that on July 1 the French Minister of War decided that a commission consisting of Generals Gaudin and Boysson should visit the eastern district of France and report upon the condition of the forts, their stores and their equipment. This commission made a thorough examination of these forts. La France Militaire of Paris in its issue of July 29 said: "We are in a condition to state that the report of this commission, while frankly dealing with slight imperfections in detail that are inseparable from an organization continually in a state of progress and are of little influence of a decisive nature upon the military power of the country, establishes the fact that these fortified places are furnished with supplies, with armament and general means of defense requisite to enable them to fill completely the rôle which the country expects of them."

Anti-militarists estimate the loss of life in war or as the direct result of war "since the beginning of authentic history" at 15,000,000,000, or ten times the present population of the globe. Of these, 6,000,000 are ascribed to the Napoleonic war, in which the killed and mortally wounded did not exceed 550,000, or less than one-tenth of the assumed total. It is further claimed that during the nineteenth century 14,000,000 were killed or mortally wounded in battle. A careful estimate was only about one-tenth of this number, or 1,500,000. As Napoleon took only 500,000 men into Russia, and 170,000 of these men were captured and 20,000 recrossed the Mena in December, it is obvious that 580,000 men did not perish in that disastrous campaign, as these wild guessers hold.

The emergency shipping bill, authorizing the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry, was signed Aug. 22 by President Wilson. Regulations under the new law already are in course of preparation by the Bureau of Navigation. It is estimated that fully a hundred vessels seek American registry, but formal applications are not expected until the President has decided whether or not to suspend sections of the navigation laws, as he is authorized to do.

The grand total of Panama Canal excavation to July 1, 1914, was 223,108,369 cubic yards, leaving 9,244,631 cubic yards remaining to be excavated, according to the revised estimate of July 1, 1913.

An indication of the modern character of the military training of which the Russian army has been receiving the benefit is given by the arrangements recently made for the opening in the coming month of September of the newly organized Railway School for Officers of the Army. The regulations for this school provide that the staff shall be composed of a permanent establishment of seven officers, two subordinate officials, two non-commissioned officers and ten other civilians. The object of the school is to afford special training to officers of the Railway Corps and to prepare them to undertake responsible work in connection with the building and maintenance of military railways. The officers attending this school are to be given special opportunities for the study of such discoveries and inventions as might be of service in the working of military railways or matters connected with them. The director of the school will have the rank of a divisional commander and will be immediately under the section of the director of communications of the General Staff. The director of military communications will every year nominate a number of officers of the Railway Corps to attend a two-year course at the school, the course beginning on Oct. 28. The course of instruction is to be both theoretical and practical, says *La France Militaire*, and will be carried out in the lecture room, in the open country and on military railways; the main subjects for study will be mechanics, railway construction, broad and narrow gauge railways, and the organization of military railway communication generally; also explosives as relating to the destruction of railway lines. The practical part of the course will comprise information about railways of varying gauges, the aligning of lines, the erection of temporary bridges, permanent way, improvements, mechanical working of the lines, practical telegraphy, station routine, workshops, driving of locomotives, etc. Such officers as pass successfully through the school will have a preferential claim for employment in the construction or the working of military railways.

As giving an insight into the military resources of which Russia can avail herself in the early stage of the war, *La France Militaire* of Paris in its issue of July 29 spoke thus of the response which Russia had made to the formidable military increase which Germany had voted in 1913: "Russia has elaborated a program of reorganization which recently was adopted by the Douma. In substance the new military law increases the annual number to be drawn as recruits from 450,000 to 580,000 men, and this permits the creation of three army corps which will go to reinforce the military subdivisions of Vilna and Varsovie to correct the error of 1910, by which the 5th and 16th Corps were withdrawn from the western frontier of Russia. The companies of infantry by the new law are raised to 200 men, and nineteen regiments of dragoons hitherto without divisional connections will be made an integral part of the frontier corps, which will enable the masses of cavalry, organized in divisions and corps, to be properly assigned. The number of artillery regiments is augmented and the total of pieces for an army corps are raised from 108 to 144. The heavy artillery has a proportional increase, and the entire working material of the technical troops receives a large reinforcement. The period of the active service is raised from three years to three years and a half, but remains fixed at four years for the cavalry, horse artillery and the engineers. This increase of six months in the period of service permits, during the winter season when the mobilization of the reservists would suffer a delay due to the rigors of the climate, the government to have under arms more than 1,600,000 men in Russia in Europe."

Describing the armory now being erected in New York city for the use of the Coast Artillery Corps of the National Guard of New York, which it is believed will be the largest in the world, *Popular Mechanics* says: "This structure, which will rank with some of the biggest train sheds and exhibition buildings in the world, is 600 feet long and 300 feet wide, and will therefore cover a ground area of 180,000 square feet. The frame of the structure consists of a series of enormous three-hinged steel arches, having a span of 300 feet and rising to a height of ninety feet above the floor level. At the center of each of the long frontages will be an entrance tower, 144 feet high. The armory will serve not only as a headquarters and drill ground for the Coast Artillery Reserve, but will be used for staging mimic battles between miniature battalions where such contests can be watched by as many as 40,000 persons. The cost of the building is estimated at \$1,500,000, and the cost of the gun equipment at \$250,000. The equipment will comprise emplacements for a 10-inch disappearing gun, a 12-inch mortar, a 3-inch rapid-fire gun, with fire control stations, range finding apparatus, power plant and magazines, all of which will be duplicates of equipment employed at seacoast fortifications. Aside from its size, this armory is interesting as a part of the movement to provide a trained reserve to assist the Regular Army in case of need."

The protest of the German-American Alliance of Holyoke, Mass., against the sale of firearms to Canadians by the Colt Manufacturing Company of Hartford has no legal standing, says a Washington despatch to the *New York Times*. The alleged action of the Colt Company was not a violation of neutrality of the United States. The company, or any other manufacturer of firearms or munitions of war, is privileged to sell and export its products to any belligerent in the present world conflict, or to the citizens or subjects of any belligerent, and the United States Government will have no ground for interference. Of course such munitions are contraband of war and are subject to seizure by an enemy of the nation for which they are intended; but that is no concern of the United States Government. The only restriction placed upon a transaction of this character is that the munitions must not be used for fitting out a military expedition in the United States for the purpose of invading a country with which this Government is on friendly terms. The Government would seize munitions for an expedition organized in United States territory, as knowingly to permit such an expedition to depart would be a clear violation of neutrality. A neutral government is not required or expected to prohibit the shipment of

arms and ammunition or other contraband of war from its territory to the territory of a belligerent. All that enters into the matter is that the buyer and the seller must take their chances as to the capture of the articles. If there is a capture by an enemy one of the parties concerned will be out of pocket, and there will be no redress.

Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., has qualified as the P. T. Barnum of the Army, says the Post of Houston, Texas, and is producing at Fort Crockett the most stupendous military tournament ever staged in the history of the United States. Fully 5,000 people gathered on the night of Aug. 12 in the immense amphitheater to witness the first performance given since rain drove the soldiers of the 2d Division to their Texas City camp the week before. "No three-ringed circus and no gigantic hippodrome ever staged a more imposing grand entrance than that effected by the regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, together with their bands," says that newspaper. "And no troop of Cossack riders or circus performers ever excelled the stunts the Cavalry boys in khaki pulled off. Nothing but the seeing that means believing can tell the work of Co. D, 18th Infantry, in the silent manual, under command of Captain Morrow. The gyrations are marvels of art. Captain Dillingham and Co. K, 23d Inf.; Lieut. L. P. Quinn and the 4th Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Keyes and Troop B, 6th Cav., all won unbounded praise, and the interpretation of the Butts Manual by the 3d Battalion of the 27th and the regimental band, under the leadership of Captain Creary, was beautiful."

War Department G.O. 38, May 22, 1914, which was published in our issue of June 6, page 1277, prescribed conditions under which a candidate for admission to the U.S. Military Academy from a state, territory or the District of Columbia may be excused by the Academic Board from the mental examination for admission. Blank forms of certificates for each of the three exempted classes, prepared by direction of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, The Adjutant General, are ready for issue and can be obtained by those interested from the War Department. Candidates may be exempted who present properly attested certificates that they have established proficiency in specified subjects amounting to fourteen units of the college entrance examination board either (1) as students in good standing in any university, college or technological school accredited by the Military Academy; (2) as graduates from a preparatory school or public school on the accredited list of one of the institutions above referred to; or (3) certificate from the college entrance examination board that they have established the required proficiency. The required certificates are not intended to cover uncompleted work; a candidate must be sufficiently advanced in his education to meet the requirements by Feb. 15 of the year he wishes to enter the Military Academy, in order to be exempt from the regular entrance examination for West Point.

Presumably owing to the war we have seen no report of the proceedings of the Nineteenth Interparliamentary Conference, which was to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 19-22. Papers on the advance program included: "International Judicial Organization," a report to be presented on behalf of the Commission on International Jurisdiction and Mediation by Senator La Fontaine, of Belgium; report on behalf of the Swedish group on the Swedish institution *Justitieombudsmannen* (Solicitor General of Parliament) and on the services such an institution might render in the field of international relations; "Straits and Maritime Canals," project of international convention to be presented on behalf of the Special Commission by Count de Penha Garcia, of Portugal; "Permanent Neutrality, Rights and Duties of Neutral States," report on co-ordination of projects submitted to the conference of 1913 on behalf of the Central Commission; "Aerial Warfare," report on behalf of the Special Commission; "Penal Sanctions To Be Established Relative to the Spreading of False News Capable of Compromising Peace," report of Heinrich Lammasch, member of the first chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath.

Mr. Holmes E. Offley, who is an applicant for appointment on the retired list of the Navy, asks us to correct some of the statements contained in a letter of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, concerning Mr. Offley's service, which was addressed to Representative Hobson. Mr. Offley says: "In the first place, it entirely ignores my four years in the Department (1861-65), when, besides having the exclusive control of the Volunteer Navy, I was constantly on confidential military work, for which I often received the commendation of Secretary Welles and President Lincoln. I worked day and night, cheered by the appreciation of Secretary Welles. The letter of Mr. R. says I had nine years' service. I had thirteen. The letter says I was, on Feb. 21, 1867, appointed chief clerk of the Navy Department. That's a mistake. On that date I was at the request of Secretary Welles reappointed in the Department and served in confidential work until March 4, 1869, when I was appointed chief clerk at the request of President Grant and Admiral Porter by Secretary Borie, whom I had never met till that date. The office of Assistant Secretary had been abolished, and the duties fell to me in addition to those of chief clerk, and Congress recognized this by giving me the magnificent increase of \$300 per annum."

With the detail of 2d Lieut. F. K. Ross, 6th Cav., to the Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Sam Parker, 30th Inf., to the University of Nebraska, and Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, U.S.A., retired, to Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Texas, the work of selecting instructors for colleges is about completed. There are a number of colleges where the instructors have not been selected, but a list of eligibles has been submitted from which the college authorities will shortly make their selections. In this are included the Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.; University of Minnesota; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Bingham School, Asheville, N.C.; North Dakota Agricultural College; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester,

Pa.; South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.; Virginia Military Institute; Missouri Military Academy; North Dakota State Normal and Industrial School; Morgan Park Academy, Ill.; San Diego Army and Navy Academy, Cal. Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 9th Cav., will probably be appointed instructor of Wilberforce (Ohio) University in November, when he becomes eligible for detached service.

France and other nations of Europe, without regard to the duration of the present war or its consequences, will send financial experts to San Francisco to participate in the deliberations of the International Congress of Thrift on the high cost of living and its remedy. This fact was made known to the Senate Committee on Appropriations by Simon W. Straus, of Chicago, president of the American Society for Thrift, who appeared before Senator Martin, chairman of the committee, to urge the passage of S. 5583, which appropriates \$50,000 for the expenses of foreign delegates to the International Congress of Thrift at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next April. That the direct results of the European war will put this nation's economics to a severe test and that the consequences of American extravagance will now, as never since our own Civil War, prove a great national weakness, are some of the arguments advanced by the head of the society in his plea for the appropriation, which will gain for the Thrift Congress expert counsel from the European nations who are depending on national and individual thrift to recuperate from the effects of the present appallingly expensive conflict.

The partial eclipse of the sun was observed on the morning of Aug. 21, 1914, at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., by Captain Hoogewerff, Professor Hall and Mr. Watts, whose report follows: "Because of Washington being very near the eclipse limit, the eclipse was short, lasting about eleven minutes. It began about fifteen minutes after sunrise. The moon made only a slight indentation on the sun's northeastern limb. The mean standard times of observations given below are only approximate on account of the low altitude of the sun, and by reason of the difficulty of estimating when the small indentation of the sun began and ended: First contact, 5 hours, 40 mins. 59 secs., a.m.; last contact, 5 hours, 51 mins., 45 secs., a.m. The fine sun spot which was first photographed at this Observatory on Aug. 13 on the eastern limb of the sun and was then one day on, in north latitude, has now passed the Sun's center, and may be seen by the naked eye by the aid of a smoked glass or colored glass, as it is some 50,000 miles in diameter."

Responding to the efforts of Mrs. Adele C. Hubbard, wife of Major E. W. Hubbard, U.S.A., retired, to secure a general observance of the centennial of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of New Jersey to fittingly observe the birth of the national song by displaying the Stars and Stripes and by appropriate exercises in the churches and schools. Baltimore will be the scene of a celebration, national in character, during the week of Sept. 6 and ending Sept. 13.

Permanent peace and continued advance in civilization, says a writer in the *Kansas City Star*, "has necessitated first the crushing of militarism in Germany. Next it will necessitate the same process for Russia. When these results have been accomplished we may hope for world peace and reduced armaments, and not before. In the meantime, if we are to be obliged to put a half million men in the Continent of Europe to preserve our civilization, let us see to it that they render an account of themselves of which we shall not be ashamed."

It having been found impracticable to raise entire the drill barge *Teredo*, sunk in the Panama Canal by an explosion, it was decided to cut it to pieces. This is being effected by the method of using old lengths of condemned fire hose, filled with dynamite, and placed along the line at which it is desired to direct the force of the explosion. This makes a fairly clean cut, and the sections sheared off are raised by the wrecking barges, assisted by the dipper dredge *Paraiso*.

The program of the Southern Shooting Tournament of 1914 has been published. The matches are to be held on the Florida Rifle Range, state camp grounds, Youkopol, Fla., near Jacksonville, Oct. 6 to 22. They include rifle and pistol matches of the Florida State Rifle Association, Oct. 6 to 8; Southern Rifle Association, Oct. 9 and 10; National Rifle Association of America, Oct. 12 to 15, and National Divisional Matches, Oct. 16 to 22.

During the first week of business the Panama Canal earned approximately \$55,000, not including the amount collected for barge service and payments made in advance for ships on their way to use the canal. The amounts not included would bring the total receipts up to almost \$150,000. Sixteen ships used the canal, fourteen American, one British and one Peruvian.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America for the purpose of electing twelve directors to take the place of those whose term expires Dec. 31, 1914, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the club house of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N.J., on Thursday evening, Sept. 3, at eight o'clock.

French law experts declare that French law forbids the purchase of German ships by America, and Edward Clunet, former president of the Institute of International Law, cites an opinion along this line given by Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N.

The British War Office is advertising for motor cyclists, who are to receive thirty-five shillings weekly and found, besides ten pounds on enlistment and five pounds on discharge.

A FORECAST OF THE WAR IN BELGIUM.

Three years ago, in September, 1911, the London Fortnightly Review published an article on "The German Plan of Campaign Against France," which gave a remarkable forecast of what is now happening on the plains of Belgium, the writer recognizing the possibility of a Franco-German war becoming a general European war twenty-four hours after its opening.

The main German idea this writer holds was that France must be so seriously damaged in the first three weeks of the war that England will be deterred from landing troops on the Continent and Russia will confine herself to waging a defensive war. The German *mot d'ordre* on the commencement of the hostilities, which are to precede the formal declaration of war, would be at all cost to get well established on French soil, and concentrate as large an army as possible behind, that is to say west of, the line of the Vosges, so as to fight a decisive battle somewhere in the neighborhood of Reims or Chalons. The Germans regarded their best chance of success as in an offensive movement through the comparatively open country between Verdun and Sedan.

All the French plans being based on the concentration of the national forces at Neufchateau, behind Toul, one of the objects of the German strategists was to seek a line of attack which would evade that base of concentration, render it inapplicable to the situation created by their strategy, and embarrass the French to devise another in time. With this in view the Germans began in 1896 making the necessary preparations to secure that broadened front for their advance essential for the accomplishment of their purpose. It was predicted that unless Austria could be induced to carry out offensive movements through Porrentruy and the Rhone Valley, Germany would stand on the defensive in Alsace. The recent fortification of several places near Mulhouse points to this conclusion. South of Belfort, if anywhere, the opening for an offensive movement seems more favorable to France than to Germany. The contracted front of the Vosges is almost as serious a disadvantage to the army acting on the offensive as the formidable character of its defenses.

Says this writer further: "When the French drew the line of the Vosges fortification at Verdun it was assumed that the undefended gap south of the frontiers of Belgium and the Grand Duchy was too narrow to admit of any considerable German advance from Thionville, and that if it were undertaken a favorable opportunity would offer for their assuming the offensive under promising conditions. It is not quite evident why the French authorities did so, but they seem to have assumed that Germany would respect Belgian neutrality. The German text-books of twenty years ago encouraged this view by representing that Germany gained by Belgian neutrality. These passages have long been eliminated. They were made ridiculous by the elaborate preparations for taking the offensive through neutral territory from Dalheim to Treves.

"Even if we leave out of account the strip flanked by Dutch territory, Germany acquired a new frontage for the outpouring of the enormous forces that will be employed in the next war of 100 miles from Thionville to Aix la Chapelle. By a converging movement leaving the Meuse on the right hand, that would gain seventy miles of practically undefended country on the northeast frontier of France. The roads intervening between German and French territory are excellent. There are several useful lines of railway joining the main Brussels-Metz line at Marloie, Libramont, Arlon and Luxembourg. Even if we exclude Namur, the Germans gain six direct roads to the French frontier. They have the Ourte valley route to Marche-Rochefort and to March-Ciney, both good for Dinant, Beauraing and Givet; the Viel Salm, La Roche and St. Hubert for Bouillon and Sedan; the Stavelot, Bastogne and Libramont road for Bouillon and Garignan; the St. Vith-Gouvy for the same destination; the Diekirch-Arlon-Virton for Montmedy; and the Treves-Luxembourg road for Longwy. By the longest of the roads German territory is only seventy miles from French; by the shortest, Treves to Longwy, it is only thirty miles."

In pursuance of this plan Germany proceeded to provide frontier railways flanking the projected front and linking them up with the two bases on the middle Rhine at Coblenz and Cologne, with sidings and landings sufficient for over 120,000 men, which, it is so believed, could be thrown into Belgium in a single night without the Belgians knowing what was coming. It was declared by the Germans that the four cavalry regiments and four horse artillery batteries at Elsenborn camp during six months of the year could be at Libramont within six hours of leaving their base. The Germans would not use the Belgian railroads for their initial rush, marching by the roads and using the railways only for supplies and reinforcement. The German railway corps could repair any damage done to the line in a comparatively short space of time.

"To talk of delaying German advance by blowing up a few bridges between Stavelot and Gouvy may be compared to trying to stop a cannon-ball with an open umbrella."

In violating her territory Germany would endeavor to convince Belgium that she had no hostile intent, the Belgians being politely invited to turn the Liège forts over to the Germans. "If the German siege batteries could hold their ground the Baraque de Michel and Gileppe, their fire would reach the city of Liège itself. If, however, the Belgians display the moral fortitude to hold out at Liège despite the imposing demonstration that the Germans intend making against it, they ought to be able to maintain their ground until aid reached them from both France and England. Even if they could not accomplish so much, the arrest of the Germans at Liège for a few weeks would secure the time needed to organize a formidable interior place of stand reposing on the fortified position of Namur."

Says this English writer further: "The completeness of the success of Germany's attack on the northeast frontier of France would depend therefore on the fate of Liège. If it passed into her hands in the first few days of the war German strategists would have no anxiety about their right flank, and would press on to the broad front from Givet to Thionville. We have dwelt more especially on the rôle of the troops marching across the Belgian Ardennes, one entire army corps in the first place to be increased to two as soon as the fate of Liège was decided. This would be the right wing of the army of invasion. But the left wing moving through Treves, Thionville and Luxembourg would be even more formidable. Its objective would be Stenay and Vouziers.

The taking up of a strong position on the Aisne by the two armies moving through Belgium and the Grand Duchy would represent the successful achievement of the first stage in the German plan of campaign against France.

"It is not easy to see how a German success up to that point can be prevented, and it is to be hoped that France in a vain attempt to hinder what is practically inevitable may not squander her magnificent cavalry, which, if preserved intact, might in the second phase of the struggle turn the scale in her favor. To obtain her primary objectives Germany is prepared to waste a large number of men. The cost of men will not prevent her straining every effort to attain her ends. If the French pour over into Belgium to meet her half way they will be playing her game and equalizing the chances of loss. An obstinate defense without risking too much in any pitched action north of the Reims-Laon-La Fere line is clearly the best French strategy. Time would thus be gained for England to play her part, and the further German troops have got south of the Semois the better our chance of striking at their rear. It will be not a bad thing for France's chances of final victory if the first great battle of the war can be deferred until the Germans are in the Aisne Valley. It will take the Germans much longer to get there than the three weeks we shall require to come into action, and it is not difficult to conceive a situation in which the Germans might find themselves very uncomfortable.

"On the other hand, there is a risk that the French generals will not relish the idea of giving ground, and that they will strain every effort to meet the Germans before they have got off Belgian territory. This will be to fight the Germans' battle, and to risk giving the color to the whole war by an initial blunder due to military pride. They should make allowances for the conditions under which their allies can alone come to their help. Both England and Russia must be slow from different circumstances. Therefore France must be patient and give ground. Catinat is the general they should take as their model, and *reculer pour mieux sauter* should be their motto. The only way to baffle the German plan of campaign is to leave the development of its inherent difficulties to time and distance. The Germans will be far less formidable at Rethel or Vouziers, if no battles have been lost by the French before they arrive there, than they would be at, let us say, Libramont or even Sedan. It will no doubt be disagreeable to French sentiment to see the first battles of the war occur on French soil, but victories there would be better than defeats further north. The German authorities seem strangely confident that at the first stage of the war they will not have much trouble with the Belgians and that if they only succeed in the campaign they will have none at all.

"With regard to the German plan of campaign as a whole, there is nothing to be done except to be prepared in good time with measures suitable, not to foil it in the first stage, for that is impossible and will only invite disaster, but to baffle it in the second stage, when English co-operation has become possible. Belgian compliance to Germany, even if it is displayed, will not be for a very long time, going so far as admitting her troops into Antwerp, and so long as that gate remains open there is no elimination of the factor of English participation in the defense of Belgium from the calculations of German strategists. They are counting on prompt successes, to be gained partly by the suddenness of their attack and partly by the other side playing their game, to prevent the weak points of their plan from being discovered, and to remove the risks that attach to it in common with all other operations of war."

This, it will be remembered, was written in 1911.

FIELD MARSHAL ROBERTS APPEAL FOR ARMY.

It is a noticeable fact that the August number of The Nineteenth Century and After, which has just appeared, opens with an article by Field Marshal Roberts on behalf of what he calls "Our Dwindling Army." It is in line with the appeals that General Roberts has been making for many years, and which are likely to receive more attention hereafter than they have received up to this time. "Engrossed as our people are in the present political crisis, it is difficult," he says, "to get them to pay heed to the Regular Army. If the English people were sufficiently interested in the Army to insist upon and to extort an explanation as to why the army is short of numbers by over 11,000 men, we might discover, as the French have recently done, that the deficiency is due to the fact that the treasury has refused to grant to the War Office the sums asked for by the soldiers on the Army Council. In the meanwhile I venture to offer the explanation which follows: 'For many years I have given anxious thought to this question of the army and its recruiting difficulties. When I went out to India some sixty years ago we had barely 30,000 British soldiers in the country, and we all know what that led to: our weakness on this head was certainly one of the contributory causes of the mutiny. When that occurred many thousands more of regular soldiers had to be hurried to India, and during the trying campaigns of the mutiny and its suppression I had many opportunities of seeing the men of our old long-service army at work.'"

It appears that the British soldier has the same complaint to make of his superior authorities as our own soldiers have, that is, the cruel injustice of altering, with retrospective effect, the conditions of a man's service after he has once enlisted. "The straightforward, honest, soldierly way—the proper way for dealing with soldiers—is to have a clear regulation that everyone can understand. In this case, either the man should be allowed, if he is a good soldier, to re-engage to serve on for a pension, or he should be told on enlistment that he has no option at all in the matter, and that the Secretary of State can, at the expiration of the soldier's term of enlistment, drive the latter out of the army or not, just as it happens to suit the treasury of the day."

General Roberts goes on to show how the adoption of recommendations he has made from time to time have somewhat improved the conditions of the British soldier, and he asks: "Why is it, then, that we still fail to fill the ranks of the Regular Army? The reason is obvious: We take only steady men, men who can produce good characters; but steady men will not come forward in sufficient numbers to fill the ranks of an army which offers no career. We have broken faith with our soldiers; we have altered the terms under which many of them enlisted; by refusing to let them re-engage and serve on for pensions; and both parties when they have been in power at the War Office have refused to take adequate steps to reserve for old soldiers posts which are in the gift of the government departments. The latest figures show that there are 76,000 such posts, of

which little more than one-fourth are held by ex-soldiers and sailors. The net result of all our action during the last thirty years is that we are very short of recruits, and that, year after year, there is not only a large but a steady diminution in the numbers of lads who offer themselves for enlistment in the Regular Army. And I regret to say that the figures for the last five years show an appreciable increase in the numbers who desert from the colors."

"I came to the conclusion thirty years ago," says General Roberts, "that 'England, with her voluntary enlistment, must depend upon her militia and volunteers for the necessary material' for the expansion of her regular forces, and that statement, *mutatis mutandis*, I repeat to-day. It is on the territorial force that we must depend for the reserve of men of suitable ages which shall be large enough to see us through our next great struggle. And when that force is based on universal training for home defense, all our recruiting problems will be solved. Problems of organization and training offer few difficulties when once you get the men and have the power of ordering them to carry out their training."

"In conclusion, I will quote two valuable lessons deduced by Mr. Fortescue, the historian par excellence of the British army, from the study of our recruiting difficulties during the Napoleonic Wars. These lessons were:

"1. That the ultimate end for which all our military organization must exist is the maintenance of the regular army, our only defensive land force.

"2. The true basis of such an organization is national training."

CONDITION OF GERMAN NAVY.

That no great clash between British and German warships has yet been reported is somewhat of a surprise to Navy men, who had at least looked for a duel between some of the detached warships somewhere on the seven seas. While it is admitted that Germany has a fine navy, experts contend that even some of the latest ships in commission are deficient in gun power when compared to British vessels of the same date. Some Navy experts advance the opinion that German warships who are away from the main fleet have avoided a contest with British cruisers because of this alleged lack of gun power. The views of two experts on the German navy, as given in the British Navy League Annual for 1914, which we note below, will be found of interest.

Captain Persius, of the German navy, in an article extolling the navy of Germany published in the Tageblatt not long since, claims that the German people can well be satisfied with the number and quality of the ships, though there are still various improvements to be made he admits. The Captain says the people can be satisfied with the speed the great fighting ships attain, while no difference of opinion exists regarding the excellence of the torpedo-boats. He would like to see heavier guns placed in the large ships, however, and deprecates the small number of cruisers available for service abroad. The personnel of the German navy, he asserts without presumption, is in a position to meet all the demands made upon it.

Captain Persius, speaking of the navies of other Powers in which Germany has taken a particular interest, declares that nowhere are such strenuous preparations being made for the worst, and nowhere is the work of preparation being carried on so thoroughly as in the German navy. A higher degree of training is, he believes, hardly possible. "Our officers," he declares, "are animated with a sense of duty and passion for their calling to an extent seldom observable in other navies, and this is a conviction arrived at after a study of the conditions in foreign navies."

Mr. H. C. Bywater, a well known expert, in the British Navy League Annual for 1914, in speaking of some of Germany's best vessels, says: "In almost every case her new ships have been credited with a far higher degree of formidability than they have subsequently been found to merit. For instance, the Nassau, first of the German dreadnoughts, was believed to be an immensely powerful vessel before her true characteristics were disclosed. In size, in swiftness and, above all, in the weight of her artillery it was confidently predicted that she would quite overshadow the British Dreadnought; whereas the Nassau is now admitted even by German critics to have been of faulty and wasteful design. Similar misapprehensions have prevailed about succeeding types, with the same results in each case."

The four capital ships of the German navy of the Koenig class laid down from 1907 to 1912, when compared to British ships of equivalent date, are inferior in gun power to the latter, as the following table shows:

German Ships.		
Name.	Laid down.	Weight of broadside.
Nassau	1907	5,280 pounds
Oldenburg	1909	6,880 "
Kaiserin	1910	8,600 "
Koenig	1911	8,600 "
E. Brandenburg	1912	8,600 "
British Ships.		
Superb	1907	6,800 pounds
Neptune	1909	8,500 "
Orion	1909	12,500 "
King George V.	1911	14,000 "
Queen Elizabeth	1912	15,600 "

"Germany," says Mr. Bywater, "claims her Krupp 12-inch 50-caliber gun to be equal in penetration to the British 13.5-inch piece. On the basis of proving ground results 13% inches of armor on the five German dreadnoughts of the Kaiser class could not resist the attack of 12-inch 50-caliber guns at a range of 10,000 yards, but as such tests are made under conditions which are all in favor of the gun, and represent the effect of the shell striking a solid target at the best possible angle, they cannot be said to afford a reliable indication as to what the same gun will do in action, when the target is afloat and presents its armor surface at a constantly changing angle. Hence the 13% inches belt of the Kaiser might prove impervious to the 12-inch gun, but it would scarcely withstand the blows of 13.5-inch projectiles, not to speak of the 1,950-pound explosive meteorite, otherwise known as the 15-inch shell."

"Much, too, has been heard of the greater durability of the Krupp naval guns to the British wire-wound model, but after being privileged to examine reliable statistics on this point the writer is satisfied that the claim is exaggerated, if not entirely unwarranted. It is placing too severe a strain on human credulity to assert, as one

German admiral has done, that whereas a Krupp 12-inch gun can be fired 300 times without losing a tithe of its original precision, a British gun of the same caliber is used up after eighty rounds. Such assertions smack strongly of the quack advertisement, and they are not substantiated by the best figures to be obtained.

"Germany is building far more cruisers than she can man under the peace establishment, and a large number of vessels are laid up in dockyards with just enough men to keep them in good condition. There is good reason to believe that a dozen or so of these cruisers are earmarked to serve as parent ships to destroyer flotillas. Others have been or are to be fitted as mine layers.

"It is reported that a new torpedo has been adopted by the German navy. The diameter is given as 21.6 inches, the maximum speed thirty-eight knots, and the effective range as 7,000 meters when set for twenty-nine knots. Although as regards speed this model is inferior, it is believed, to some recent foreign torpedoes, its chief claim to recognition is the very heavy bursting charge, nearly 290 pounds. In the German navy more importance appears to be attached to the destructive power of the torpedo as represented by the weight of the war head than to mere velocity. The largest torpedo used at present in the German navy is the 19.7-inch, about which next to nothing is known. It is said to be carried by the destroyers built within the last four years, and is probably fitted to battleships and cruisers of the same period."

MIKADO'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Issued at Tokio, Aug. 23, 6 p.m.

We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiao-chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of Eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

Accordingly, our government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as might be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we on our part being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting the advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced.

LOSS OF THE H.M.S. AMPHION.

The special correspondent of the Daily Mail at Harwich states that survivors of H.M.S. Amphion say she had hardly left Harwich when they were ordered to clear the decks for action. They sighted the German mine layer Koenigin Luise, and as she refused to stop, even when a shot was fired across her bows, they gave chase. The German ship fired. Then the destroyers surrounded her and sank her after a brief combined bombardment.

The captain was beside himself with fury. He had a revolver in his hand and threatened his men as they prepared to surrender to the rescuing ships. He flatly refused to give himself up and was taken by force. His men, on the contrary, appeared quite contented. They laughed and chatted. They smoked whenever they got the chance.

Then the smoke of a big ship was seen on the horizon, and the Amphion gave chase, firing a warning shot as she drew near. The vessel at once made her identity known as the Harwich boat St. Petersburg, carrying Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador, to the Hook of Holland.

While returning to port came the tragedy of the Amphion. As she struck the sunken mine she gave two plunging jerks; then there was an explosion which ripped up her fore part, shot up her funnels like arrows from a bow, and lifted her heavy guns into the air. The falling material struck several of the boats of the flotilla and injured some of the men on board.

The Amphion's men were dreadfully burnt and scalded. They have marks on their faces and bodies which resemble the splashes of an acid. The scene in hospital is like that which follows a colliery explosion. Of the British seamen in hospital, thirteen are suffering from severe burns, five from less serious burns, two from the effects of lyddite fumes and one each from concussion, severe injury, slight wounds, shock and slight burns. A few wounded German sailors lie in the hospital.

The number lost on the Amphion as officially reported, petty officers and men, is 148.

Following is given as a description of the actual circumstances attending the sinking of the English cruiser Amphion and the destruction of the German mine layer Koenigin Luise:

"The Koenigin Luise, which in times of peace is an excursion boat, was sent to lay mines, not as erroneously stated on the German coast, where they would be of no use, since they would only serve to destroy British ships, but in front of the mouths of the English harbors, in order to prevent the English ships from leaving the harbors. She carried, as all the German mine layers do, a complete map of the parts of the North Sea where she was supposed to drop the mines. Every spot where a mine is to be dropped is carefully laid out beforehand and latitude and longitude are carefully taken before the mine is laid.

"The mines laid by the Germans are attached to an

iron block which drops in the water, anchoring itself on the bottom of the sea. Through automatic clockwork the height to which the mine rises from the anchor is carefully fixed beforehand and corresponds with the assumed depth of the ocean at the spot where the mine is supposed to be laid. In the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese mines were attached to the wooden structures which, after the mine was anchored on the bottom, always drifted on the surface of the water, therefore warning the Russian warships of the presence of the Japanese mines. With the German iron structure, to which the mines are attached, a repetition of this is prevented, since there is no sign whatever of the mine on the surface of the water.

"While the Koenigin Luise was busy dropping these mines, which rolled from the aft of the ship on tracks into the water, one English torpedo destroyer put in its appearance, noticed the German ship, and immediately sent a wireless message to the cruiser of the flotilla she belonged to. Every torpedo flotilla has one so-called flagship, which is called in German 'Fuehrerschiff,' and this ship in question was the Amphion. She was at the head of a flotilla of torpedo destroyers, which in fact is only a large type of torpedoboat, and which are called in German 'Hochsee Torpedoboote,' ships of about 800 to 1,200 tons.

"Immediately upon receiving the news from its torpedo scout the entire flotilla, under the leadership of the Amphion, went in pursuit of the German ship, and the Amphion was sunk by running on to one of the torpedoes apparently planted by the Koenigin Luise."

BRITISH CAPTURES OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war more than twenty merchantmen, representing some 40,000 tons of shipping, had been either captured by British and French warships or seized in British territorial waters. Among the more notable vessels detained are several big liners. Of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, while at Falmouth, as was the Prinz Adalbert, while the Belgia, bound from Boston to Hamburg, with a large amount of specie, over £200,000 worth of food, and seventy-three German reservists, was captured off Ilfracombe and taken to Newport, Mon. Some of the North German Lloyd vessels are also included in the captures. The Schlesien, with a cargo of grain, was overhauled by the Vendictive and brought into Plymouth, while another ship of this line was reported to have been taken off Aldeburgh on Sunday night. But by far the larger proportion are less well known steamers carrying food and raw materials. The Diana, cruiser, took the German schooner Else, from Rio Grande, with a cargo of hides, and brought her to Falmouth. Another British cruiser captured the Marie Gleset, a similar steamer, off the Isle of Man, and took her to the Clyde. Likewise the Grafton brought into the Clyde the German steamer Behrens, captured off the Mull of Galloway. The fishing lugger Berlin, of Emden, fell a prize to the battle cruiser Princess Royal, and was sent into Wick. An important seizure on Aug. 6 was that of the steamer Kumeric at Queenstown with 49,000 quarters of wheat on board. The same thing, the Gazette says, is happening all over the world. The Glasgow reports having captured several German merchantmen outside Brazilian waters. The Sydney customs' officers have been detaining all German ships there, as is being done at other Commonwealth ports. In the Mediterranean the prizes include a Levant liner, captured by destroyers.

These are but a few of the commercial ships upon which we have exercised our right of maritime capture, a right which some would have had us abandon, but which is again likely to prove one of the speediest means of terminating war. Meantime, our own merchant ships are comparatively immune from such dangers, thanks to the protection of the navy. Wireless is proving a great blessing in this connection. Among the merchant ships reported to have struck mines are the San Wilfrid, of 6,458 tons, in the river Elbe off Cuxhaven; the Craigforth, 2,900 tons, twelve miles from Constantinople, and the Norwegian steamer Tysla, near Flushing.

GERMAN ARMY ON THE MARCH.

Richard Harding Davis in the New York Tribune, describing the German soldiers as seen marching through Brussels, says:

"After you have seen this service uniform under conditions entirely opposite you are convinced that for the German soldier it is his strongest weapon. Even the most expert marksman cannot hit a target he cannot see. It is a gray green, not the blue gray of our Confederates. It is the gray of the hour just before daybreak, the gray of unpolished steel, of mist among green trees.

"I saw it first in the Grand Place in front of the Hotel de Ville. It was impossible to tell if in that noble square there was a regiment or a brigade. You saw only a fog that melted into the stones, blended with the ancient house fronts, that shifted and drifted, but left you nothing at which you could point.

"Later, as the army passed below my window, under the trees of the Botanical Park, it merged and was lost against the green leaves. It is no exaggeration to say that at a hundred yards you can see the horses on which the Uhlans ride, but cannot see the men who ride them.

"If I appear to overemphasize this disguising uniform it is because of all the details of the German outfit it appealed to me as one of the most remarkable. The other day, when I was with the rear guard of the French dragoons and cuirassiers and they threw out pickets, we could distinguish them against the yellow wheat or green corn at half a mile, while these men passing in the street, when they have reached the next crossing, become merged into the gray of the paving stones and the earth swallows them. In comparison the yellow khaki of our own American Army is about as invisible as the flag of Spain.

"Yesterday Major General von Jarotzky, the German Military Governor of Brussels, assured Burgomaster Max that the German army would not occupy the city, but would pass through it. It is still passing. I have followed in campaigns six armies, but, excepting not even our own, the Japanese or the British, I have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting qualities of any army, only of the equipment and organization. The German army moved into this city as smoothly and as compactly as an Empire State Express. There were no halts, no open places, no stragglers.

"This army has been on active service three weeks,

and so far there is not apparently a chinstrap or a horseshoe missing. It came in with the smoke pouring from cookstoves on wheels, and in an hour had set up post-office wagons, from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of column distributing letters and at which soldiers posted picture postcards.

"The infantry came in in files of five, two hundred men to each company; the lancers in columns of four, with not a pennant missing. The quick-firing guns and field pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition wagon taking twenty seconds in which to pass.

"The men of the infantry sang 'Fatherland, My Fatherland.' Between each line of song they took three steps. At times two thousand men were singing together in absolute rhythm and beat. When the melody gave way the silence was broken only by the stamp of iron-shod boots, and then again the song rose. When the singing ceased the bands played marches. They were followed by the rumble of siege guns, the creaking of wheels and of chains clanking against the cobble stones and the sharp bell-like voices of the bugles.

"For seven hours the army passed in such solid column that not once might a taxicab or trolley car pass through the city. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghost-like. Then, as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward, they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and the men who beat out the sparks were invisible.

"At midnight pack wagons and siege guns were still passing. At seven this morning I was awakened by the tramp of men and bands playing jauntily. Whether they marched all night or not I do not know; but now for twenty-six hours the gray army has rumbled by with the mystery of fog and the pertinacity of a steam roller."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Aug. 25 President Wilson issued a proclamation declaring the United States neutral in the war between Germany and Japan.

The Japanese say: "Following the war with China, in 1894-95, Japan evacuated Port Arthur, listening to the counsel of Germany, Russia and France. The ultimatum Japan sent to Germany was identical with the one the latter handed to Japan in 1895. Japan accepted the advice of Germany. Germany has refused to follow Japan's example, and has thereby precipitated the conflict." How the author of this must have smiled as he wrote it.

In a speech in the House of Lords Lord Kitchener warned his hearers that they might have to provide for a long war which would test the strength of Great Britain to the utmost. "Our expeditionary force," said Lord Kitchener, "has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced to the neighborhood of Mons, in Belgium. Our troops already have been for thirty-six hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invader. During that time they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The empire with which we are at war has called to the colors almost its entire male population. The principle we on our part shall observe is this: That while the maximum force undergoes constant diminution, the reinforcements we prepare will steadily and increasingly flow out until we have an army in the field which in numbers no less than in quality will not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire."

The sinking of the British steamer Hyades, plying from Rosario to Rotterdam, by the German cruiser Dresden was reported to the State Department Aug. 22 by the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. The German ship Santa Katharina, the report also stated, which runs between New York and Brazilian ports, was captured by the British cruiser Glasgow. Both events took place in waters off Brazil, but beyond the three-mile limit.

A second Canadian force for foreign service is being gathered, now that the work of mobilizing the first expeditionary army division of 21,000 men has been completed.

Sir Frederick Hazleton succeeds Sir John Jellicoe as Second Sea Lord of the British Admiralty.

From an economic point of view, one London financial expert asks, how will England foot the bill for her war expenses? "All that is necessary," he answers, "is that the money we have been lending to foreign countries, and which last year amounted to £200,000,000, should now be devoted to war purposes."

Among the Englishmen of distinguished lineage who are taking an active part in the present war is H.R.H. Prince of Wales, who is an officer in the Grenadier Guards. His brother, Prince Albert, who is nineteen, is a midshipman on the Collingwood, the flagship of the first battle squadron. Prince Arthur of Connaught is a captain of the 2d Dragoons. Both of the Queen's brothers, the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck, are majors in the Life Guards. Lieut. Prince George of Battenberg is a son of the First Sea Lord. Among the famous English families represented by midshipmen in the navy are the Earl of Carlisle, the Hon. Archibald J. M. Stuart, the Hon. Alexander D. Carnegie, the Hon. Alan B. d'Blaquiere, the Hon. Harold C. Tennyson (grandson of the late Poet Laureate), Viscount Grey de Wilton, the Hon. John H. Russell. Among the sub-lieutenants now afloat are the Hon. Cecil R. Spencer, Lord Burghersh and Sir Roger T. Twisden, Bart.

A returned American traveler, describing his European experiences, says: "After this disagreeable feature we reached The Hague, where we got our first smile. We looked at the Peace Palace and roared. It is the greatest joke in Europe. Anybody suffering from the blues should go to The Hague, and, looking at that building, think of its original purpose. A guarantee goes with every prescription."

A Zeppelin airship flew over Antwerp on the night of Aug. 24-25, dropping seven or eight bombs, which killed seven civilians and seriously injured six others, including women, and damaged many buildings, among them a hospital flying the Red Cross flag, which was fortunately empty. Major L. L. Seaman, U.S.V., who was the first man on the ground to attend to the wounded, bitterly denounces this useless sacrifice of life and destruction of property. The airship was brought down by artillery fire from Hemixen, six miles away, and its crew of fifteen men taken prisoners.

A local paper, describing the entry of the Germans into Brussels, says a feature of the maneuver was the

presence with the German forces of a hundred automobiles fitted with machine guns.

The Belgians are reported to be sending all their locomotives to France, so that the Germans cannot use or destroy them, about 950 being directed to all parts where they can be stored.

A despatch from The Hague Aug. 25 says: "It is understood here that the Belgian wounded in the fighting against Germany number about 50,000. The first casualty list published contains the names of 2,000 Belgian dead. Conservative estimates made here place the total number of dead at about 16,000." This seems to be a high estimate in view of the number of Belgians probably engaged in battle.

The British casualties in Belgium, according to an announcement made Aug. 25 by Premier Asquith, are estimated at more than two thousand.

The former U.S. battleship Mississippi, which was bought by Greece and renamed the *Elkiki*, arrived in Hellenic waters Aug. 25.

Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, a well known lawyer of New York, who sustains official relations with the Italian government, and who has just returned from Rome, reports that the Italian government wanted to avoid an unpopular war, having Abyssinia and Tripoli in mind, so tested the sentiment of the people and found it to be unanimously for France and against Germany and Austria. It then resorted to an unusual expedient and ordered what amounted to a plebiscite of the army. Mr. Nicoll said: "I know positively that the General Staff ordered that each captain should read to his company a paper stating the situation regarding the war and Italy's position, and then ask for an expression of the men's opinion as to the course to pursue. First, those who wished to take up arms on behalf of Austria were asked to step to the front. Then those who wished to fight against Austria to step forward. Out of about 75,000 polled, hardly one voted for Austria, while the vote for France was nearly unanimous."

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that the Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Italian navy.

In case of invasion Holland expects to call upon its ally, the Zuider Zee, to help protect its frontier of 200 miles along Germany. The possibility of partial inundation has been taken into account in preparing its scheme of fortification enabling it to transfer Holland in case of need into a fortified island.

A united Germany, determined and confident of the outcome of a righteous war waged for her very existence; stirred to her depths as never before with the feeling of individual self-sacrifice; and strong in the conviction that it was Russia and not she who plunged Europe into conflict, is the Germany described by his Excellency, Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, who arrived in New York Aug. 25 on the Noordam, from Rotterdam. Count von Bernstorff's account of the conditions which he witnessed throughout Germany when he left the capital bears out his statement that every German from the highest to the lowest, Socialist and Imperialist alike, is behind the Kaiser to a man. On the streets of Berlin, where, the Count says, all is quiet and as usual, rarely a man is to be seen, and in the countryside through which he passed from Munich to Berlin and thence to the frontier on the way to Rotterdam, women and little children, filled with the defensive spirit of their men folk, are hard at work, gathering in such a harvest as Germany has rarely seen before. "During the first three days," the Count said, "1,300,000 men who were not liable to service volunteered throughout Germany. And these were all men, mind you, who for one reason or another were exempt. I did not believe that it was possible for any country to rise up as Germany did."

Aug. 25 the Kaiser sent the following telegram to the Crown Princess: "I thank thee with all my heart, dear child; I rejoice with thee over the first victory of Wilhelm. God has been on his side and has most brilliantly supported him. To Him be thanks and honor. I remit to Wilhelm the Iron Cross of the second and first class. Oskar has fought brilliantly with his grenadiers. He has received the Iron Cross of the second class. Repeat that to Ina and Marie. God protect and succor my boys. Also in the future God be with thee and all wives. Papa Wilhelm."

A Reuter despatch from St. Petersburg reports military experts as saying that the equipment of the Germans is excellent and that their artillery is good, but that their rifle shooting is deficient as regards accuracy. They add that the Japanese were infinitely superior in this respect in the Russo-Japanese war. This probably relates to the German reservists, who are understood to be defending the western frontier of Germany at present.

Capt. Granville Fortescue in a despatch to the New York Tribune says: "What has impressed me more than anything else is the French artillery. It is the finest in the world. I saw two batteries in action at the battle of Dinant, and the way those guns were handled was a joy to see. Every maneuver was carried out with clock-like precision, and when these batteries began shelling the German position projectile after projectile burst fair in the face of the enemy's firing lines. With such artillery practice the boasted German sweep across France will be quickly halted."

Every Frenchman, the London Morning Post tells us, has felt a thrill of patriotic satisfaction at the fact that General Pau is the first French general to be mentioned in official reports since the beginning of the war. It is felt to be true poetic justice that the brilliant action in Upper Alsace, which not only drove the Germans back to the Rhine, but also converted a check into a victory, should have been directed by the veteran of 1870, who lost his right hand at Froeschwiller. General Pau is the most popular soldier in France and commands the confidence of the nation in a way that is all the more striking because he has never stooped to self-advertisement of any kind. To every Parisian he is a familiar figure, and each morning in fair weather or foul he was to be seen riding across the Esplanade des Invalides. His sixty-six years sit very lightly upon him, and with his heavy white mustache and small imperial he is the perfect type of dashing French soldier. If today in her hour of need France has three years' military service, it is in no small degree due to the untiring energy of General Pau.

At the moment when the French battalions left Charleroi at the double under the German shells, says Le Petit Parisien, the British cavalry gave battle to German cavalry before Waterloo at the foot of the famous lion. The sons of the soldiers of Wellington and the sons of the soldiers of Blücher drew their sabers on each other close to the inn where the two great generals embraced after the meeting of their respective troops.

Versailles has been made the center for assembling and forwarding men, horses, material and provisions for the French army of the southwest. It is a vast storehouse for supplies. Forty thousand cattle are herded

there. Vast flocks of sheep, innumerable ducks, geese and chickens are to be found on the pastures and waterways, including the grounds of Prince Murat and James Gordon Bennett.

With the idea of facilitating commerce in France, it is officially announced that the waterways in the interior of the republic are to be reopened. It is understood, however, that military movements will be given preference over all other traffic.

Paris is preparing for eventualities, the public parks being occupied by thousands of cattle and sheep to provide against a state of siege. The health of the city is good and the police consider it now the safest city in the world. Bluejackets have been brought from the naval ports to supplement the police. The patrols find little to do. Before mobilization the average daily arrests in the city was 700. This has now dropped to 150. All the old men and youths in the building trades are to be put to work finishing buildings under construction. Factories will be reopened and employ limited forces. Far-reaching charitable work supported by the government is being organized. Berlin is reported to be deserted by all able bodied men and given over to old men, women and boys.

Joseph Caillaux, former French Minister of Finance, has been promoted to be a second lieutenant and named as the general paymaster of the army.

A Paris despatch reports that all of the Americans who thus far have sought to enlist in the French army have been found physically fit and in excellent condition for service. The English were next in physical efficiency to the Americans. The greatest rejection among the volunteers have been of the Russians, many of whom suffered from defective vision. Poles and Italians were next in order with disabilities.

It is proposed that the 2,000 golf courses in Great Britain should be put under cultivation for raising crops in war time, and the clubhouses used for hospitals, furnishing 25,000 beds. The caddies could be used as farmer helpers.

The report of the sinking of the Austrian cruiser Zenta by a French fleet in the Adriatic appears to be confirmed by the arrival of fourteen officers and 170 of the crew on Montenegrin territory.

A Russian diplomatist is reported as saying: "When we are ready we shall pour 400,000 men across the frontier, and the next week another 400,000, and continue to do so as long as is necessary."

General Rennenkamp, who is leading the great Russian army into East Prussia, was a cavalry general during the Russo-Japanese War. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Mukden and in other great conflicts, and came out of the war with a great reputation, although he was charged with needlessly sacrificing large bodies of troops in order to achieve brilliant exploits. Rennenkamp was a severe disciplinarian. He broke the rule that none of noble birth are to be flogged by assuming the responsibility for the punishment of a young noble who was whipped for cowardice. Rennenkamp telegraphed the details to the father of the whipped man and received a reply thanking him. During the war Rennenkamp disgraced and sent to the rear thirty-five officers for lying. At the end of the war he was assigned to suppress the revolution against Russia in the Trans-Baikal Province.

Drink shops throughout the empire have been closed since mobilization began, and Russia is now more sober than the state of Maine. Effects of this measure have been so good that it is proposed, despite the cessation of the big revenue from the brandy monopoly, to continue its operation for another three months, and possibly until the end of the war.

ASSOCIATION OF CHAPLAINS.

The Association of Chaplains of the Army, Orville J. Nave, president; Allen Allensworth, vice-president; William F. Hubbard, treasurer, and Samuel W. Small, U.S.V., secretary, have issued a circular announcing that "The Association of Chaplains of the military and naval forces of the United States will meet in Detroit, Mich., in connection with the G.A.R. encampment at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Sept. 1, in Room 336, Hotel Pontchartrain. All chaplains and others officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard and of the Civil and later wars, and all committees appointed by church bodies to promote the moral and religious welfare of the military and naval forces of the United States, and other friends, women as well as men, of the soldier and sailor and National Guardsmen, are invited to attend. The objects of this joint meeting are: 1. To consider the moral and religious problems in the military and naval services. 2. To devise ways and means to promote the moral and religious welfare of our soldiers, sailors and marines, and of the National Guard. 3. To organize a joint association, composed of chaplains, committeemen for the churches and other friends of the soldier and sailor, and to elaborate lines of action in times of peace and in times of war. You are cordially invited to attend this convention and join in its counsel and work. Those who attend will be accorded the special Grand Army railroad and hotel rates."

In a note accompanying this invitation of the Association of Chaplains its president, Chaplain Nave, says: "Friends of this important cause who cannot attend this convention are requested to contribute money toward the expenses of this movement. There is great need of liberality, as there is much that needs to be done. War with Mexico has been, and is now, imminent, and will be among the probabilities for years to come. The churches are unprepared to go with our young men to war. They are uninformed as to their opportunities in following their sons to the field and to hospitals. This is wrong, sinfully wrong. Hundreds of thousands of the sons of the churches went to the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, but no ministry, in the name of the churches, went with them. By so much a sleeping, thoughtless church lost in the hearts of its patriot sons. One of the objects of this convention is to save the churches from such a reproach in future."

"One of the urgent needs at this time is a vigorous field secretary to cultivate a wide and active interest in the men under the flag. This secretary should be in constant touch with the chaplains and with the commands and ships that have no chaplains, and with the Departments of War and the Navy, and with the churches, as a nexus between the churches and their sons in the Government service. In the event of war he should direct the Christian forces in mitigating the horrors of war, and the Christian public should be ready for instant action at all rendezvous of recruits, at all bases of operation, at field hospitals, and with all troops on campaigns, as was done in the Civil War by the sanitary and Christian commissions. Another urgent need is to secure legislation from state legislatures, creating dry zones around all posts and stations, elim-

inating alluring saloons and brothels, which infest all posts and debauch men, lowering their efficiency, as well as ruining them in character. Total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors must be encouraged; squad rooms reduced in size and multiplied, and other conditions made more favorable to religion and morality. Thus far the chaplains have borne all expenses of this movement, which has lagged along from lack of funds. Moneys should be forwarded to Chaplain W. F. Hubbard, treasurer, 1722 Morgan place, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal."

WORK OF RED CROSS IN CHINA.

Describing in the Sunday Magazine the work undertaken by the American Red Cross Society in connection with the Chinese River Huai, Miss Mabel Boardman, the head of the Society, says: "The upshot of the affair is that enterprising Americans have undertaken to try to put a stop to the trouble. The engineering plan involved is necessarily vast in scale and highly complex. It will be carried out under the direction of Col. William L. Sibert, the man who built the locks and dam at Gatun for the Panama Canal. At the request of the Chinese government the Red Cross picked out the engineer, recommending Colonel Sibert, to whom, by special permission of Congress, President Wilson has given leave of absence for the purpose of undertaking the work. In the meantime a Red Cross engineer, Charles D. Jameson, has been engaged for the last three years in making a preliminary survey of the region. Associated with him as members of the advisory board are Arthur P. Davis, engineer-in-chief of the Reclamation Service, who, of course, has had an immense deal of experience in such work, and Daniel W. Mead, professor of hydraulic engineering in the University of Wisconsin. These men left Vancouver for China in June. Their party, seventeen in all, includes a bright young Chinaman, newly graduated with honors from the University of Wisconsin, who will serve as assistant engineer. The enterprise is expected to mark a turning point in the development of Chinese agriculture. It will radically alter the future prospects of one of the most highly productive regions in the world."

"According to the present estimates, 1,000,000 acres of fertile land will be directly reclaimed in China—an area that may be counted on to yield two annual crops worth from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000. In addition 9,000,000 acres will derive great improvement and increase in value for agricultural purposes. The estimated cost of the entire work is \$20,000,000. It is wholly an American enterprise, the government of China being satisfied to place it in the hands of this country, which it recognizes as a peaceful power, indisposed to conquest and with no selfish ax to grind. It is true that the money will be loaned by American bankers; but the latter are acting in the matter at the earnest request of the Red Cross. They will be amply secured by a first lien on all money accruing from the lease and sale of the redeemed lands, the taxes on the 9,000,000 acres of improved territory, and the tolls of the Grand Canal passing through the region. Much relief will be given through the employment of the great numbers of Chinamen who are required to build the contemplated dikes and for other purposes. Labor is cheap in that country, ten cents a day being considered a fair wage, and half of the proposed loan (\$10,000,000), if expended for the hire of unskilled work people, ought to go as far as would \$50,000,000 in the United States. The \$577,000 contributed through the Red Cross during the last few years for the rescue of flood and famine sufferers in China was largely spent for labor, paid for in food. If it had been paid for in money the price of food would have gone up."

A NATION WITHOUT SHIPS.

(From the Marine Review.)

Well, the expected has happened. We are a nation without ships and are now put to every form of subterfuge to get them. For twenty years The Marine Review has consistently directed attention to this very subject. It has pointed out time and again the folly of a nation with our enormous coast line and great manufacturing and agricultural productivity to be entirely dependent upon the ships of other nations to carry our products abroad. We have repeatedly said that if a European conflict should break out our ports would be as effectually blockaded as though squadrons of battle-ships were hovering outside of them. The European conflict has occurred and our ports are blockaded. What if the prophecies of those who have declared that a fight of nations would never again occur? One man has plunged all Europe into war and has demoralized the commerce of the world.

The United States to-day is an island far more insular than England ever was. It cannot get anywhere. Its commerce has begun to backwater and our legislators are now frantically striving to remedy a situation which their own short-sightedness has brought about.

We must be candid with ourselves and look this issue square in the face and put the blame where it belongs. It belongs with the middle states. It belongs with the great grain producing states who are now the greatest sufferers. It has hitherto been impossible to convince the farmer of Kansas that ships are as necessary to his well-being as they are to the coast states. Blind as a bat, he could not be made to see that the steamship owner was not the only person interested in the steamship. He felt that any extension of governmental aid to shipping interests went into the pockets of the ship-owners. He could not see that its purpose was to widen our markets and to keep the roadstead overseas open at all times to our commerce.

None of the warring nations of Europe would molest any of our merchant fleet engaged in the peaceful pursuit of trade, and we would now be reaping a rich harvest supplying those markets which Europe cannot now care for, had we the ships to do it. But we have none; we can neither seize the opportunity nor can we care for our ordinary trade, because it has always been carried on in foreign bottoms. Ninety-two per cent. of our commerce has constantly gone abroad in foreign ships. Eight per cent. of it we carried ourselves, and that is about the proportion that we can still carry. The other ninety-two per cent. is backing water.

The bill granting American register to foreign ships provided they are purchased by Americans is a poor substitute. Foreign ships already owned by American corporations, such as the Steel Corporation, American Oil Company and United Fruit Company, will probably be transferred to American register, but they must be offered by Americans holding government licenses or else our statutes in that respect will have to be

amended. In any event, it is a poor way out of a dilemma which could easily have been avoided by looking broadly at the situation some years ago and extending our policy of protection to cover American shipping on the high seas.

THE PANAMA CANAL OPENING.

"With the successful passing of the Panama Railroad steamship Ancon through the Canal on Aug. 15, in nine and one-half hours," writes a correspondent, "the big man-made waterway, one of the wonders of the age, was officially opened to the commerce of the world, and is now ready for the use of all vessels drawing not to exceed thirty feet. What seemed impossible a few years ago has now been carried to a successful culmination, and the entire world now has that for which Columbus searched in vain, a short and easy passage to the rich markets of the Orient. Although some sea-going vessels had, previous to this date, made the passage from Colon to Balboa, the honor of being the first to pass from deep water in the Atlantic to a point beyond the three mile limit in the Pacific was, by order of the Secretary of War, reserved for the Ancon on the 15th.

"All of the passengers of this special trip of the Ancon were invited by the Secretary of War. Among those making the trip were Mr. Porras, President of the Republic of Panama, with his personal staff and the cabinet officers of the Republic, the diplomatic representatives of all the nations represented in Panama, Colonel Fieberger, C.E., Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Col. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock, Capt. and Mrs. Barber, Capt. and Mrs. Rose, Major Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Captain Hasbrouck, Lieut. and Mrs. Acher, Colonel Duschene, and Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Settle, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Captain Merrill, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Captain Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Captain Humber, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau, Captain Ford, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, Captain Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieutenant Sibert, of Camp Otis, and Commander Dismukes, U.S.N. Colonel Goethals was not a passenger on the boat, but followed the passage in a motor boat from Colon to Gatun. He then went to Pedro Miguel in his railroad motor car and met the Ancon, following from there to Balboa via motor boat.

"That the Canal will be used, even though many nations are now at war, was shown by the fact that on Aug. 16 four vessels passed Camp Otis before eleven in the morning bound through the Canal. The largest of these was of nearly 20,000 tons register."

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR WAR.

Garfield, Utah, Aug. 17, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your editorial anent silencing the peace quacks fairly sums up the situation, and it is a timely warning so it seems to me on a subject of momentous importance. There are no signs anywhere of the nations "beating their swords into ploughshares." This regrettable war must make those peace faddists, admirable men all of them, but pursuing a wrong policy, it certainly must make them look and feel small. Also your allusion to the unpreparedness of Uncle Sam is to the point. This war has confirmed me in my opinion that the only valuable army is the one raised by compulsory service. The voluntary system, so it seems to me, is bound to go. Only Great Britain and the United States among the world powers adopt this obsolete system, neither of the two possesses a national army, both engage "hiredlings" at so much a day or so many dollars a month, and the best physical manhood can never be obtained during peace time under such a system, and it is in peace time only that a nation can adequately prepare for war.

Take the United States for example with her military posts scattered all over the country, as they were in the days when all they had to confront were hostile Indian tribes. Where is any American general to-day who has had experience in handling more than 10,000 men at one time? Patriots exclaim, Why we can call out half a million volunteers. Well, taking that many from private life, men who have had no previous military experience, dressing them in uniform and serving rifles to them, does not create an army but an armed mob. Confusion and chaos would appear in place of orderliness and discipline. It would be months before such a force could be licked into shape to take the field, and it would be several months before an Army transport service could be organized even to supply an army of fifty to sixty thousand men. These things are not evolved in a day nor in a month.

Modern war consists of several things in addition to fighting. At the time of the mobilization of United States troops on the Mexican border, some eighteen months ago, it certainly was amusing to read the reports in the daily press. One would think by these ravings of newspaper editors, who know no more about war and tactics than they do of the canals on Mars, that everything was O.K.; but Army officers, the men who really know, had a different opinion. I believe I got my information through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In two months' time instead of 20,000 men as the papers stated, the total force was a shade below 15,000, one-third of whom were hastily gathered; raw, ill-trained and undisciplined recruits; and this brigade, supposed to have been of Regular troops fit and ready at a moment's notice, were so "soft" after their lives on isolated posts that it was over a month before the commanding officer thought them hard enough to undergo a march—on full kit—of sixteen miles. Washing pots and pans, tending to officers' quarters, watering lawns, etc., making posts look spic and span may be all right in one sense, but certainly it is not the best way to make either the individual soldier or regiment effective for field service.

Others say we can outshoot any men; you can put on bull's-eyes galore on the rifle range. It seems to me that this kind of shooting that we see at Bisley in England and Camp Perry, Ohio, does not amount to a row of beans in modern warfare. You'll have no chance of pulling these stunts off in a modern battle; the only place where such stunts would count would be in a place where you could pick your position—in one sense immune from danger behind a rock or tree. This would simply be in isolated cases, as modern war is something more than mere snipe shooting. Ability to march is equally essential if not more so than ability to shoot, and by marching I don't mean looking pretty on parade and keeping perfect alignment on a ceremonial march past. No, that stuff is obsolete, but by marching I mean covering long distances over dusty roads in fairly quick time each unit carrying a kit of fifty pounds or more, and perhaps having to do two or three days of hard march-

ing on emergency rations. Troops that have the stamina to do this are the ones most likely to win battles and route marching under such conditions is one of the weak spots in the United States forces.

Our men are totally outclassed by European armies in that respect. That is a fact, however painful that may be to our self-esteem. This is due to false tactics where regiments are kept in comparative idleness in isolated posts. Modern long range guns, and the long extended front on which a modern battle will be fought necessitates a wide turning movement so as to envelop or outflank an enemy. This will mean forced marches over long distances and it is stamina that will count. Ability of soldiers to shoot straight is useless unless those who are experienced marksmen are also able to cover long distances on foot in heavy marching order and arrive in a given time where their marksmanship will be of some service to the general in command. How long will it take some of those crack shooting regiments to cover seventy-five miles in heavy marching order? That is what will count and not their ability to lie down in a leisurely manner at the butts and put corners and bulls on the target. To make themselves efficient let them cut out this obsolete looking pretty on parade in their costly armories and develop their marching powers instead, and my view is that a regiment, no matter how excellent its shooting, is not efficient by long odds unless it can cover twenty miles a day in heavy marching order.

JOHN MORGAN.

VERMONT STUDENTS' CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To Capt. Oliver Edwards, of the 5th U.S. Infantry, who was in command of the camp, and the officers of the Army who so ably assisted him, also to Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., retired, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, too much credit cannot be given for the efficient work they performed to make the students' military camp, which was held in Burlington this summer, a success, both from an educational and social standpoint. Praise is also due the Mayor of Burlington, Hon. James E. Burke, President Benton, of the University, Prof. I. V. Cobleigh and others for their able assistance and interest.

There were present in camp some 338 students, representing 1331 colleges or other educational institutions of equal rank, from the New England, Middle, Southern and Western States, and from first to last the young gentlemen showed the deepest interest in their work and an earnest desire to learn the art and operation of war. The student body was formed into a battalion of four companies, and Captain Edwards assured them at the opening of the camp that the instructors would do all in their power to teach them military science. At the same time he cautioned the young men not to overdo in their eagerness to become proficient, and wished them to notify their officers in the event of being too greatly fatigued. In other words, the students were taught gradually from day to day, until, during the last two weeks of the encampment, they were able to perform regular battlefield maneuvers day and night, including marches throughout the country, etc. Their work was a surprise to all interested, and I feel sure the result will be far-reaching.

The sanitary arrangements and kitchen details embodied some features absolutely new in military procedure, which proved most effective, and to the officers in charge of that department great praise is due. As a fact there was not a single case of illness that could in any way be traced to a failure on the part of sanitation. There were no mosquitoes whatever. Professor Cobleigh had charge of a tent where the young men congregated in large numbers during their leisure hours, and everything possible was done for their enjoyment, in addition to their military education.

In a social way various functions were held. Soon after the opening of the camp a large reception was given in the college gymnasium by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, music for dancing being furnished by the 5th Infantry band. In this way our visitors met many Burlington people, and as a return compliment the officers and students gave a series of three hops, which were most enjoyable.

The University of Vermont tendered the use of its gymnasium, tennis court, athletic field, and, in fact, various properties for the pleasure and profit of the young men. In addition to all the above they had the advantage of the target practice at Fort Ethan Allen, which, of itself, is most valuable. The opportunities afforded for the beautiful drives and day trips, both on land and on Lake Champlain, were improved by all. The young gentlemen manifested great delight from the beginning to the close of the camp, and expressed a decided wish to come to Burlington next year.

Captain Edwards is a modest man and a thorough soldier, which, added to the fact of his being in command of the encampment, would naturally prevent his making any public statement concerning himself, but the veterans of the war for the Union, of the Spanish-American War, and the people of Vermont in general, who are posted in these matters, are determined that the officers in command and the young gentlemen themselves shall be given the credit due them for the excellent work accomplished during the camp just closed.

I would add that Professor Cobleigh has had twenty years of intimate acquaintance with Y.M.C.A. work, for thirteen years serving as an executive officer, during which time he came into close relations with young men, and he states that he never met as intelligent, square, clean and forceful a group of young men as attended the students' military camp in this city.

T. S. P.

A FOLKSKRIEG.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 18, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial in the Aug. 15 number of the JOURNAL, under the heading, "Is the Kaiser Glory-mad?" There was need of just such an editorial. The belief that this is a Kaiser-made war is astonishingly prevalent in the Army, where one would naturally expect a more accurate knowledge of the underlying causes of this great war. I have discussed this war with many officers, and with one single exception, they were all unanimous in laying the responsibility for it at the Kaiser's door. In the case of civilians I can understand this attitude; but to me it is incomprehensible how military men with even a smattering of European history, can hold such beliefs.

No continental monarch had less reason for wishing to plunge his people into a war, that must by its nature be a cruel one, than did the German Emperor, and he was well aware of this. No nation in Europe had less

to gain by a war, and more to lose than Germany. Her prosperity at home and abroad was the envy of Europe. This war is distinctly a Folkskrieg, as will, I believe, become apparent to all in calmer times. Germany is fighting to-day with heart and soul a defensive war with offensive tactics, which tends to mislead the popular mind.

This war is as good an illustration as one could desire of the imperative necessity of military preparedness. Had Germany gone on expanding and prospering as she has done during the last generation, and had neglected her army she would have been humbled to the very dust long before this. The wise German Emperor maintained peace in Europe as long as it was humanly possible.

To the many Americans who are disposed to pity the German people because of the government under which they live, I would suggest that they direct a little of their commiseration to themselves. They are entitled to it. In a fine and beautiful sense the Emperor William is a father to his people. Their welfare, and the welfare of the beloved Fatherland, are the great motives of his life. I confess that if forced to choose between the parental government of the Kaiser, and the stepfatherly care of an American ward boss, I would choose the former. Again I say your excellent editorial was much needed at this hour.

MEDICUS.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"The General Staff of the Army has been directed by the Secretary of War, Garrison, to work out a system of vocational training for enlisted men of the Army. The President is highly gratified at the results that have been accomplished in this direction, in the Navy, and he is anxious that the same policy shall be put into effect in the Army," as shown in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, July 25, 1914.

Taking the above at its face value we can make several deductions. Regular military training duties are not sufficient to occupy fully the working time of the enlisted men; or the present term of enlistment is so long that the enlisted man has time enough to learn all of his military work and can also learn a vocation other than the military one.

Either your military instructors cannot lay out a profitable full day of military training, or your enlistment term is longer than it need be to educate a recruit to be an efficient soldier. Now we have it down to two terms, effective instructors and the required length of enlistment. This means the more effective the instructors the shorter the required length of enlistment, or the better the officers the quicker they can turn recruits into efficient soldiers. Here you will see no room for vocational training. The Bible says something about beating your swords into plowshares, but it does not advise you to try and plow with swords. There is the old saying, "Shoemaker stick to your last."

We stopped with what is the best and quickest way to make soldiers. With Europe at war, that is a pretty important question to us. Remember our responsible officials have said over and over, "The United States is not prepared as it should be for military defense."

The thing most required for national defense is trained soldiers. In the Regular Army we find our best method of training soldiers. Give young Americans a chance to get this Regular Army training. Give them a chance they can accept. If you have summer training camps with Regular Army troops present in charge you can get 300,000 a year to participate for two months each year. Work them half a day and let them play half a day. In two months you can teach them a lot about drill, tactics, team work, marksmanship and combat firing. You can get 100,000 young Americans to enlist for a six months' training period, and in that time you can make Infantrymen out of them. You can select suitable men for officers and give them six months' duty and pay with Regulars and you will turn out many a good officer.

The Army is said to be dissatisfied. The diagnosis is that the Army is suffering from undigested education. For the last fifteen years officers have been overstudying and underworking. Establish a short training enlistment of six months with at least war strength companies and set the practical task to the Infantry officers of translating their military studies into well trained Infantrymen in six months.

There are plenty of Regular officers who know a lot theoretically about training troops for field work. There are some Regular officers who do not know the mechanics of field training.

INFANTRY.

SOME WISE RESOLUTIONS.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 20, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We respectfully enclose for your consideration copy of resolutions adopted by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

E. F. CORTIENDING, Chairman,
Military Affairs Committee.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 19, 1914.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce calls the attention of all patriotic citizens of our country and particularly of the Pacific coast to the lesson now before us, namely, there are millions of trained soldiers, armed and equipped, now on foot, a large number of whom are aggressively engaged; this activity developed so suddenly that not a single monthly or weekly publication of our country, at the time, contained any intimation of an impending crisis.

The hapless task of a nation defending itself with untrained troops against such armies as are now in the field is apparent.

If we ever are called to defend our country, it will be against armies of trained men.

We call attention to the truism that under modern conditions, that government which must raise, arm, equip and train its armies to meet a crisis after the fact, possesses elements of weakness.

Therefore be it resolved, That we ask all good citizens of our country to join us in again requesting our Government to provide us with a proper military organization and an adequate reserve system with all possible despatch.

The German army has 2,000 trained dogs, chiefly Airedale terriers and German sheep dogs. Every regiment in the Czar's army has thirty dogs attached to it for protection when on outpost duty. Both the French and Belgian armies also have troops of dogs trained by the customs officers on the frontiers.

RUSSIA'S IMPROVEMENT IN MOBILIZATION.

In the opinion of our French contemporary, the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, the Russians have made such improvement in their methods of mobilization that the old estimate of six or eight weeks required to complete this work no longer holds, a fact which is of course well known in Berlin. Of the thirty corps which Russia had in the European provinces and the Caucasus before the war four were in the military district of Vilna, five in Kiev, five in Warsaw, two in Odessa, four in St. Petersburg, five in Moscow, two in Kazan, and three in Caucasus. Nineteen were grouped very near the frontiers of the Empire, and of them sixteen were on the western frontier. The resources in the matter of men on the frontiers being limited, the difficulty of mobilizing these corps was very serious, and for this reason many of the army corps some time back were moved toward the interior. They were left there and their place on the frontier taken by the newly created corps.

To lessen the difficulties of mobilization of these troops stationed on the frontiers the cavalry has always been maintained on a war basis, while the other arms have had their peace effectives strongly reinforced. In Germany, where Russian military affairs are followed very closely, it was generally believed that the army corps in the districts of Vilna, Warsaw and Kiev could be mobilized in eight days, while for the corps in the interior of the Empire more than two weeks were required. In the spring of 1912, when rumblings began to be heard in the Balkans, partial mobilization tests were held in the army corps of the Caucasus and in two of the districts of Odessa, Kiev and Warsaw. In October, 1912, when things became more serious in the Balkans, there were other partial mobilizations in the districts of Vilna and Moscow. Although a secret was made of the details of these tests it is known that the means for supplying munitions and rations received a healthy increase. In the course of 1913 these partial tests continued on a smaller scale in the district of Kazan and the Siberian army corps.

In the autumn of 1913 because of the general political situation in Europe the Russian government decided to have a partial mobilization of all the European troops, keeping with the colors during the winter a certain class of men. The effective of the troops during the winter thus reached the enormous figure of 1,800,000 men. In April it fell to 1,400,000. The military authorities, in view of other partial tests in 1914, asked the Duma for important appropriations. The total of these reached 105,000,000 roubles, or \$56,700,000, this very large sum permitting efforts of very considerable extent. These mobilization trials indicate that the tests made since 1912 in the Russian army have permitted the close study of all the questions relative to mobilization and the notable improvement of this delicate operation. Not only have the Russians thus been able to study the means for hastening the calling out and the assembling of the reservists, etc., but also in the administration of the railways valuable information was obtained relative to transportation, feeding en route, quartering the men en route, etc., and the reservists themselves acquired much practical knowledge. It is certain that the result has been a very important improvement in the Russian preparation for war, the results of which are now being shown in the reports from the western frontier of Prussia.

GERMAN WIRELESS EQUIPMENT.

The German wireless equipment for war is described by G. Basil Barham in the London Daily Telegraph. Only along established lines of communication will wires be laid for telegraphic and telephonic purposes; the field equipment consists almost in entirety of portable wireless telegraph outfits. The Kaiser's forces are now equipped with a means of communication so light and portable that a motorcyclist with a side car could readily transport one of the smaller outfits some 200 miles in a day.

The short range instruments will send and receive over an average distance of thirty-five miles. The larger sizes are considered capable of sending 180 miles or more. Portability and ease of erection have been considered of more importance, however, than the distance to which messages may be sent. Any of the equipments can be unloaded, set up and at work within fifteen minutes of arrival, and can be taken down and packed in even less time. A horse will easily carry an outfit of average range, while a long distance set can be carried by four horses who also carry riders. The German equivalent of our engineers have devised a stretcher of bamboo on which one of the largest sets in use can be carried by eight men over the roughest of country. The usual wireless crew consists of seven men, two to look after the horses and five to set up and dismantle the set, with two officers to send and receive messages.

The mast, which is made of an alloy of aluminum, is built in eight sections of six feet in length, provided with slip joints. The bottom member is provided with a pointed shoe. This is sunk in the ground, but guy ropes are provided, so that for hurried work the sinking is not done, but those of the wireless crew who are not sending or generating electricity simply hold the mast in position.

The aerial consists of a number of bronze wire conductors radiating out like the ribs of an inverted umbrella. These are accurately balanced and counterpoised, and the radiating wires are attached to insulators fastened near the bottom of the mast. For sending purposes dry batteries are used, but in case these are not available a small dynamo, coupled to a pedaling arrangement, forms part of the outfit. With this a man can easily provide a current of one ampere at fifty volts, which is amply sufficient for sending purposes. The weight of dynamo and pedal drive is ninety-nine pounds, so arranged that it can be carried by one man by means of straps across the shoulders. The wave length is about 364 meters, with a coupling of eight per cent. unvariable, and the equipment can exclude waves of five per cent. variation. The sending can be carried out with great rapidity, and the transmitting and receiving apparatus, without the mast and aerial, weigh only eighty-five pounds.

Considerable surprise is expressed because the French cavalry is not mentioned more frequently in the accounts of the engagements between the Germans and Allies. Accounts are given of the daring exploits of the Uhlans and other German cavalry organizations, and also the British cavalry has had some sharp engagements with

the Germans, according to the reports. The French cavalry has been held in high regard by military authorities generally, and it was expected that this arm of the French forces would take a prominent part in advance guard movements and reconnoitering.

The protest of Major Louis Livingston Seaman, late surgeon in the U.S. Volunteer Engineers, who is an officer in the Army Medical Reserve Corps, against the dropping of bombs upon Antwerp by the German airships it is understood has raised the interesting question as to whether the President's order prohibiting Army and Navy officers from commenting upon the European war covers retired officers. It is understood that at the request of the German Embassy the War Department has asked the Judge Advocate General for an opinion upon this question. A chaplain of the Army has also approached close to a violation of the President's order in a sermon which he recently delivered in a Washington church. Dr. Seaman, who is on the inactive list of the Medical Reserve Corps, at the close of the Japanese war during the annual meeting of the military surgeons at Detroit, in 1905, gave what were regarded by other observers as extravagant accounts of the work of the Japanese medical corps. During the discussion he spoke of the work of the United States Army Medical Corps during the Spanish-American War in a way to which former Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, who was present, offered objection. A very spirited debate ensued in which Dr. Seaman was reported as saying to the Army and Navy medical officers, "If you fellows let me alone, I'll make all of you brigadier generals." Dr. Seaman had ideas which were regarded as extravagant as to increasing the strength of the Army and Navy Medical Corps and inaugurating a system of sanitation which would have been as expensive as maintaining the line of the Army and Navy.

Armored steel automobiles, for use by the European Powers engaged in war, are being manufactured in Philadelphia, and will be shipped as soon as completed, according to the Public Ledger of that city, which says: "Instructions have been received by the firm from the State Department at Washington, which, while unable to dictate the disposition of any manufacturer's output, has counseled all American concerns engaged in the sale of goods declared contraband of war by the warring European nations, to permit no publicity to attend their activities. Since receiving the orders for armored cars, the local automobile factory has been in communication with Secretary Bryan, and is proceeding in their manufacture with his knowledge. The cars have been sold to nations on each side of the conflict. One order includes fourteen cars, which will be used by the British government. Negotiations with France, Russia and Greece have also been entered into. A large New England manufacturer of arms and ammunition is engaged in building rapid fire machine guns, which are to be mounted upon the armored automobiles. The blue prints used by the automobile concern contain specifications for the mounting of these guns. The fourteen cars ordered for use by the English army will be shipped from Philadelphia to private individuals in Canada and thence reshipped to the front. Nine of them will be equipped for carrying guns. Demonstrations of the cars have already been given in New York before the diplomatic representatives of Greece and Russia."

Miss Mary Atkinson Burns, the daughter of the late General Burns, writes from 509 West 122d street, New York city: "I have before me an article published in your esteemed JOURNAL of Aug. 22 bearing on the facts of the Sibley tent that I am sure you would like to have absolutely correct. My father, then Lieut. W. W. Burns, was out on a survey on the plains, accompanied by Capt. H. H. Sibley, and, remarking how comfortably off the Indians appeared to be in their teepees, the idea took shape in their conversation that canvas instead of skins, with some changes, would be an excellent form of tent for our soldiers. On returning to camp Burns began at once on a drawing, assisted by his captain's approval. Soon after Burns, being detailed to recruiting service in the East, took the drawings of the tent on to Washington and had it patented. He was strongly urged by brother officers to name it the Burns tent, but, out of modest deference to his captain, an older officer in association, he had it patented as the Sibley tent. These are facts given by my father; as you write, a 'loyal soldier,' and also a brigadier general of Volunteers, as the tablet to his memory in Cullum Hall attests."

The Roosevelt Naval Personnel Board will probably not report to the Secretary of the Navy until shortly before Congress convenes for the next session. By that time it is expected to have a bill formulated which will be introduced on the first day of the session with a view to getting it out of the way before the Naval Appropriation bill comes up for consideration. It is possible that the bill may be introduced as an amendment to the Appropriation bill. This is the usual way that Army and Navy personnel legislation has been passed by Congress and the members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs are so deeply interested in personnel questions that they may agree to such a plan. If the bill goes in as a part of the Naval Appropriation bill its passage is assured. It might be stricken out in the House on a point of order, but would be placed back in the bill in the Senate.

Gen. Ian Hamilton, of the British army, who was an observer with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese war, in commenting in his interesting book on the use of the bayonet in one of the great battles says: "War brings with it many surprises, but I must say I never expected to see in a modern battle a long-drawn-out struggle with the cold steel carried on in broad daylight between men armed with modern weapons. It exemplifies the strong tendency of human beings to revert to primitive methods under the influence of any great pressure or strain. It might be the same with our own men under similar conditions, but I can answer for it that it would not be so with the Boers. Neither Russians nor Japanese can hold a candle to a Boer when it comes to the instinctive, deadly, panther-like quickness with which the hunter of the veldt can use a rifle at close range. In such a mêlée as that which I have just seen a good Boer would have had an enemy on the ground for each of the ten cartridges in his magazine within

some twenty seconds. The bayonet should have no fears for such a man. After all, a soldier with a bayonet is more easily stopped, and much less swift and terrible than a tiger on foot for pleasure. But they are practiced riflemen and have confidence in their aim."

The Secretary of the Navy and Assistant Attorney General Wallace, as a representative of the Department of Justice, have been holding a series of conferences with the attorney for the contractor in an effort to reach an agreement by which work on the Pearl Harbor drydock can be resumed. This is one of the most complicated problems of that nature that the Navy Department has ever been called upon to solve. Former Secretary of the Navy Meyer in his annual report declared that it was one of the most bothersome questions that he had been called upon to deal with during his administration and suggested a plan which he thought would make the successful construction of the dock possible. But the former Secretary's plans failed and Secretary Daniels is not yet satisfied just what scheme to adopt in settling the matter with the contractors.

Owing to the lack of a quorum the Senate Committee on Military Affairs did not take any action on the nomination of Colonel McCain to be The Adjutant General of the Army on Aug. 28. Chairman Chamberlin is taking a poll of the committee and the nomination will be confirmed, it is thought, in a few days. So far no opposition is developing to the confirmation of Colonel McCain. As soon as Colonel McCain assumes the duties of the Adjutant General, he will take up the question of filling the two vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department. By the retirement of General Andrews a vacancy in the grade of colonel is created and the retirement of Colonel Kerr makes a vacancy in the grade of lieutenant colonel. It is generally believed that the lieutenant colonel's vacancy will be filled by the detail of a Cavalry officer. There is quite a discussion as to which arm of the Service is entitled the other vacancy.

The armored cruiser North Carolina, now at Falmouth, England, has been ordered to Turkish waters to relieve the Americans stranded there and also to guarantee their personal safety in case Turkey becomes involved in the present European conflict. Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge and the party of Army officers aboard the North Carolina will accompany the vessel to Turkey and will co-operate with Ambassador Morgenthau in succoring distressed Americans. The stay in Turkish waters will be indefinite. This announcement was made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Aug. 27. Action was taken at the urgent request of Ambassador Morgenthau, who cabled the State Department that the need of money for Americans was urgent.

As formerly given out the sick rate at Vera Cruz for the week ended Aug. 12 was 2.18 per cent. for the Army and 1.93 per cent. for the Marines. The sick rate for the week ended Aug. 19 is 2.24 per cent. for the Army and 2.1 per cent. for the Marines. An analysis of the report for the week ended Aug. 19 shows thirty-six sick in hospital, seventeen in quarters, total fifty-three. Of those sick, forty-two are incapacitated by disease and eleven by injury, seven have malaria—all other diseases, thirty-five. There has been one death during the week. Those remaining sick at the end of the week number ninety-one as compared with eighty-six remaining sick last week.

Apropos of the present tangle in the situation in Sonora, Mexico, the Douglas (Ariz.) Daily Despatch says: "A good story has come from Naco. A soldier of the Sonora garrison, wearing no less than four bandoliers of cartridges, crossed the border and was captured. He was taken in custody by the authorities and questioned. When asked for whom he was fighting, his face assumed a blank look and he finally stammered out that he was unable to say as his captain had not yet told him." An Army correspondent at Douglas adds: "This is a true story. I rather think it is a fair example of the state of mind of the average Mexican soldier in the state of Sonora."

Advocates of the Arabian horse for use by our Cavalry officers will be interested to know that Capt. J. G. Harbord, 1st Cav., on the border at Calexico, has acquired the pure bred Arab stallion, Halim, that was imported from England by Col. Spencer Border, of Fall River, Mass., in 1908. Halim is the horse ridden by Capt. Frank Tompkins, 10th Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen to Northfield, Vt., in March, 1913, over icy roads, fifty-five miles in nine hours and twenty minutes, including all halts.

Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., who was sent by Ambassador Herrick to several Swiss cities with money and reassuring messages that the American Government was looking after the interests of the Americans, returned Aug. 18, after having been as far as St. Moritz. Captain Greble was treated by the French military with extreme courtesy. As an indication, however, of their watchfulness, he was halted sixty-eight times on the way from Paris to the Swiss frontier.

The House on Aug. 24 by unanimous consent passed a resolution authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of The Hague peace conventions adopted in 1899 and 1900. "In view of what is taking place in the world I think the passage of this measure would be regarded as a bit of legislative sarcasm," suggested Representative Mann, the Republican leader. "Under present conditions it is my opinion that The Hague tribunal is about the most useless institution in the world."

A special from Santo Domingo, Aug. 27, announces that President Bordas has resigned, and that Congress has elected Dr. Ramon Baez provisional president.

The destroyers Lawrence and Hopkins and the tender Iris, now on duty on the West Coast of Mexico, have been ordered North.

The Panther, now at Newport, has been ordered to the New York Yard for repairs.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., relinquished the office of The Adjutant General of the Army on Aug. 26, 1914, being placed on the retired list on that date on account of the age limit. General Andrews leaves behind him an excellent record. He was born in Rhode Island Aug. 26, 1850, and is the son of Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., retired, now residing at Magnolia, Mass. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 25th Infantry. He remained with that organization until appointed major and A.A.G. Feb. 26, 1898. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1901, and colonel in 1903. General Andrews during his early service was on frontier duty and in the field in Texas and Dakota during the Indian troubles from Oct. 6, 1876, to Jan. 27, 1881. After a tour of college duty he went to Fort Snelling, and was recorder of the Infantry, Cavalry and Light Artillery Tactics Boards to Sept. 16, 1889, when he was ordered to Fort Missoula, Mont., on frontier duty, and was there until March, 1896, when he was assigned to duty with the Ohio National Guard. He served as adjutant general of the Department of Santiago, in Cuba, from March 24, 1899, to June 23, 1900, during two severe yellow fever epidemics, remaining constantly at his post and exhibiting great fidelity to duty. He was, among other duties, in the A.G.O. at Washington, was A.G. of the Department of California and of the Pacific Division, was adjutant general of the Eastern Division, with headquarters on Governors Island. He was appointed The Adjutant General of the Army Aug. 5, 1912.

The nomination of Col. Henry P. McCain, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., to be The Adjutant General of the Army with rank of brigadier general, brings an able successor to Gen. George Andrews. General McCain was born in Mississippi Jan. 23, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1885, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 21st Infantry, in 1892; was transferred to the 14th Infantry in March of the same year; was promoted captain March 2, 1899, and was appointed major and assistant adjutant general Nov. 9, 1900. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1901 and colonel April 23, 1904. General McCain's first service in the Army after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Shaw, Mont., and from there he went to Fort Snelling, Minn. Among subsequent duties he was professor of military science and tactics at the Louisiana State University; was on duty at Wallace, Idaho, in the fall of 1892 during the miners' strike; was acting assistant adjutant general, District of the Lynn Canal, Dyea, Alaska, from March to May, 1898. He sailed for active service in the Philippines May 25, 1898, and was acting assistant adjutant general of the 1st Brigade, and later (in the same campaign) of the 2d Division and of the 1st Division of the 8th Army Corps, at Cavite and Manila. He was present at the attack on Manila Aug. 13, 1898, and sailed for the United States in September of the same year on account of sickness. He was acting chief commissary, Department of the Columbia, during the latter part of 1898; was captain and acting judge advocate, Department of the Columbia, from Jan. 14, 1899, to Nov. 9, 1900. He was later on duty in the Adjutant General's Department at Washington, and was a member of the General Staff. He was chief of staff of the Department of Mindanao Aug. 15, 1903, to February, 1904, and was chief of staff of the Southwestern Division during March and April, 1904. He was subsequently again in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, and his last post of duty was at Manila.

Colonel McCain is third on the list of adjutants general, being junior to Col. Henry O. S. Heistand and William A. Simpson. As Colonel McCain will not retire for age until Jan. 23, 1925, this precludes the appointment of either Colonel Heistand, Colonel Simpson, Colonel Alvord or Colonel Ladd as The Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G., U.S.A., the last permanent officer of his rank in the A.G. Department, promoted colonel on Aug. 17, 1914, by the retirement of Col. James T. Kerr, A.G., on Aug. 16, was born in Vermont Sept. 19, 1859. He entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet in July, 1879, and was graduated in June, 1884, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry. He remained with the 9th Cavalry until July 9, 1901, when he was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department. He became major and military secretary June 23, 1905. He became lieutenant colonel and adjutant general March 2, 1907. During the war with Spain, while holding the rank of first lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, he was appointed major and quartermaster of Volunteers. His first duty after graduation from West Point was on the frontier at Fort Riley, Kas., and in the Oklahoma country, where he served to June 11, 1885. He was subsequently on duty at posts in Wyoming, Utah and Nebraska, and was depot quartermaster at Market Lake, Idaho, for the expedition against the Bannock Indians, July 1 to Nov. 1, 1896, afterward serving at Fort Robinson, Neb., to March 30, 1897. He was treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., to May 12, 1898, and next served as acting chief quartermaster, 2d Army Corps, at Camp Alger, Va.; was chief quartermaster, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, Camp Alger, and also at Thorofare, Va., and intermediate points, and also at Camp Meade, Pa., and Camp Wetherell, S.C., to Jan. 1, 1899. He was also treasurer of customs of Cuba and auditor for the island of Cuba to May 1, 1901. Among other later duties he was constructing quartermaster at New London; was military secretary and adjutant general at the War Department, and was adjutant general of the Department of Luzon. His last post of duty was in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, 19th Inf., has been promoted to colonel from July 20, 1914, and has been assigned to the 16th Infantry. Colonel Bundy's record was published in our issue of July 25, 1914, page 1502.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav., is promoted Aug. 25, vice Col. Daniel H. Boughton, who died Aug. 24. Major James A. Cole, Cav., unassigned, is promoted vice Brett. The promotion of Major Cole makes a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps which will be filled by detailing a major from the Cavalry arm.

Living in a tent which she has converted into a cosy home at Bradley Beach, N.J., Mrs. Helen Longstreet, former postmaster at Gainesville, Ga., and widow of Gen. James Longstreet, of the Confederate Army, is hard

at work preparing for a lecture tour she plans for the coming winter. Mrs. Longstreet is spending most of her time writing for the magazines. Some of her articles, it is believed, will contain tart reference to the present administration at Washington, which removed her from office.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet Whiting, to Asst. Surg. Henry E. Jenkins, U.S.N. The wedding will take place early in October.

The marriage of Lieut. Comdr. Frank Pardee Baldwin, U.S.N., and Miss Claudia Virginia Hart occurred at St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 31, 1914.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Ann Garry Butterfield and Lieut. Alden G. Strong, Coast Art. Corps, for Sept. 2. Miss Butterfield is from New York, but has been summering on Great Diamond Island. Lieutenant Strong is stationed at Fort McKinley, Me. "The wedding will take place at Elwell Hall," writes a correspondent at Fort McKinley, "and will be followed by dancing. In honor of Miss Butterfield and Lieutenant Strong a dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. Medberg at Elwell Hall on Aug. 21. A large number of guests from McKinley, Portland and Great Diamond attended, and the hall was elaborately decorated with flowers."

The marriage is announced of Lieut. Roy F. Waring, 3d F.A., to Mrs. Earle Boren, of Dallas, Texas. The marriage took place in San Antonio, Texas, on July 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Starke Dupuy Ferguson, of Roanoke, Va., announce the engagement of their cousin, Miss Alice Louise Preston, to Mr. Albert Weston Grant, jr. Miss Preston is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George A. Preston, of Bonham, Texas, and Mr. Grant is the son of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Grant, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in Roanoke in October.

Of the recently announced engagement of Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U.S.N., and Miss Beulah Eaton Hepburn, the New York Sun says: "Miss Hepburn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn. Lieutenant Emmet is a son of Col. and Mrs. Robert Temple Emmet, of New Rochelle. Miss Hepburn, who has been passing the summer at the country place of her parents in Ridgefield, Conn., is prominent in society in New York, where she has taken part in many of the entertainments given by amateurs. She was introduced to society two years ago and has a younger sister, Miss Cordelia Hepburn. Lieutenant Emmet is related to several prominent families of that name in New York city and he is in the junior grade in the Navy. His brother, Herman Le Roy Emmet, married Miss Helen D. Auerbach. No date has been mentioned for the wedding."

From a correspondent at Honolulu we receive the following account of the wedding of Lieutenant Watrous and Miss Reichmann, which was noted briefly in our issue of Aug. 8: "One of the loveliest of summer weddings took place in Honolulu at noon on Tuesday, July 28, when Miss Charlotte Reichmann, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf., became the bride of Lieut. Livingston Watrous, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed in St. Andrew's Cathedral by the Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick. The church was beautifully and effectively decorated in green and white. In front of the chancel was banked an abundance of fluffy ferns relieved by masses of white asters. On either side of the chancel steps were huge baskets of ferns and long stemmed white asters. Other baskets were placed about artistically, while huge palms made an effective background. The high altar was adorned with sheaves of ascension lilies. Directly in front of the chancel on either side were draped the Stars and Stripes and the regimental colors of the 25th Infantry, Lieutenant Watrous's regiment. The pews reserved for the family and intimate friends were roped off with streamers of wide white satin ribbon and decorated with a profusion of pure white asters. As the bells chimed the hour of noon to the opening strains of the wedding march the bridal party entered the church. It was led down the long aisle by tiny Betty Naylor in a charming white frock and little Robert Meals in an Oliver Twist suit of white and green, both carrying baskets of white rosebuds. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Anne Reichmann, the young sister of the bride. She was gowned in a charming creation of white point d'esprit and taffeta, girdled with lilies of the valley, with a halo of white tulle and lilies of the valley in her hair. She carried an armful of exquisite lilies. Last, on the arm of her father, came the bride, looking ideally lovely in a very simple gown of the most delicate lace. Her long tulle veil was held close to her face with a tiny wreath of orange blossoms, and was caught to the end of her train with more of the dainty bridal flowers. Her only jewels were a platinum bar pin set with wonderful diamonds, the gift of the groom, and an exquisite diamond pendant, the gift of Mrs. Livingston, the groom's grandmother. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white orchids and bride's roses. Lieutenant Watrous and his best man, Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, wore white uniforms and side arms, as did also the six ushers, Lieut. S. A. Beard, 1st Field Art., Lieut. John A. Hineman, 1st Inf., Lieuts. William A. Gance, Charles A. Meals, Robert F. Harbold and Oswald H. Saunders, 25th Inf. Colonel Reichmann gave his daughter away. Mrs. Reichmann was handsomely gowned in a lavender chiffon and silver lace costume, with hat to match. To the joyful strains of Mendelssohn's march the wedding party left the church, going immediately to Young's Hotel, where a delightful wedding breakfast was served to the bridal party and a few intimate friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous left for the coast on the Matsonia, and will remain for six weeks before returning to Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Watrous's going-away gown was a modish costume of king's blue taffeta, with a chic little French hat."

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Josephine Southwick Pearson, elder daughter of the late Comdr. Frederick Pearson, U.S.N., to Beverley Bogert, of New York city, in Trinity Church, Newport, R.I., on the afternoon of Sept. 5, at four o'clock. After the ceremony there will be a reception at Anglesea, the villa of the bride's mother, which is situated on Ochre Point. The bride will have her sister, Miss Lesley F. Pearson, as her only attendant. Clarence A. Bogert will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be E. Pennington Pearson and Frederick F. A. Pearson, brothers of the bride; John A. Gade, William C. Cammann, Charles Hayden, John F. Talmage and George Isham Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Faure, of Culebra, Canal Zone,

announce the engagement of their daughter, Olga, to Civil Engr. Frederick H. Cooke, U.S.N.

Cards have been received at Texas City, Texas, from Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick, U.S.A., announcing the coming marriage on Sept. 2 of their daughter, Doris, to Lieut. Gilbert R. Cook, 18th U.S. Inf. The ceremony is to take place at Fort Sam Houston, after which the bride will once more become a resident of Texas City.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Morris Addison, daughter of the Rev. Charles Morris Addison and Mrs. Addison, of Stamford, Conn., to Capt. George Emlen Roosevelt, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, of New York city and Oyster Bay, L.I. Miss Addison's father is rector of St. John's Church, Stamford, where the wedding will take place in the autumn, although the date has not been announced. Miss Addison is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Charles Morris, U.S.N. Mr. Roosevelt's father is a first cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and he is a nephew of Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt.

The engagement and approaching marriage of Ensign Ernest Milton Pace, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Annie Jeffries Green, of Calvert, Texas, has been announced, the wedding to occur Sept. 10 in Calvert. Miss Green is the daughter of the late John A. Green, jr., who was a resident of San Antonio for many years.

Miss Lucile Frances Reed, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Reed, of Hampton, Va., was married in that city on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 19, to Lieut. Manning Maurice Kimmel, jr., Coast Art. Corps, who is stationed at Fort Monroe. The brilliant military wedding took place at St. John's Episcopal Church, which was beautifully decorated with white hydrangeas, potted plants and palms. The Rev. E. R. Carter, rector of St. John's, was assisted by Chaplain A. A. Pruden, U.S.A. Misses Anne Booker, Page Selater, Virginia Montague, Rachael Scott, Jean Cooksey and Arabella Kimmel, sister of the groom, were bridesmaids, and Miss Dorothy Booker was maid of honor. All wore white crêpe de Chine gowns, pink picture hats, sashes and slippers, and carried shower bouquets of La France roses. Lieut. Francis A. Englehart was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. William A. Copthorne, Selby H. Frank, William C. Foote, Vern S. Purnell, Ward E. Duvall and Robert M. Perkins, U.S.A. The bride, who was gowned in a handsome white crêpe, trimmed in real lace, roped with pearls and orange blossoms, and carried a huge bouquet of lilies of the valley, entered the church on the arm of her father, preceded by the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Reed gave a brilliant wedding reception immediately after the ceremony, a tempting supper being served to one hundred guests. Music was furnished by a stringed orchestra. Late that evening Lieut. and Mrs. Kimmel took a steamer for a tour in the North. They will return to Hampton Sept. 1, and leave on the 11th for Honolulu, their new station.

Miss Grace McVane, of Long Island, Me., was married there on Aug. 4 to Sergt. 1st Class John Oliver Brown, Hosp. Corps, U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Mott, N.J. Of the wedding the Portland Express says: "At the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, pleasingly rendered by Miss Gladys Cushing, the bridal couple entered the church and took their places at the chancel. Rev. Arthur E. Leigh, of Yarmouth, formerly of Portland, officiated at the ceremony. The bride was becomingly gowned in white liberty satin, with an overdrape of rare old shadow lace. She wore a long veil, caught with white moss rosebuds, and carried an arm bouquet of white bridal roses. She was given in marriage by her father, Capt. Peter McVane. The best man was George Johnson, of Long Island, and the maid of honor was her sister, Annie McVane. Assisting as maids of honor were Lillian McVane, a sister of the bride, and Thelma Johnson. Little Miss Alice Leigh, of Yarmouth, made a charming little flower girl, and the ring bearer was little Miss Virginia Swett, of Portland. Those ushering were Frederic D. McKenney, Benjamin E. Cushing and Cedric Swett, of Portland. The bride's going away gown was of king's blue poplin, with hat to match. Her presents to the bridesmaids were small golden brooches, while the groom presented the best man and his ushers with gold tie pins. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on Beach avenue. The couple embarked on Clinton T. Swett's schooner yacht, Baboon, lying at anchor off the coast of Long Island Sound, and, accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. Leigh, sailed for Portland. Many beautiful wedding presents were received. After a short honeymoon they will reside at Fort Mott, N.J."

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. John Gazzam Butler, U.S.A., retired, passed away peacefully at ten o'clock on the evening of Aug. 17 at the residence of his son-in-law, Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., U.S.A., 828 Kearney street, Portland, Ore. General Butler passed into a deep coma (from embolism of the brain) about noon on the 15th and gradually sank until the end. Services were held at the residence of Major Morrow, who is engineer in charge of the First Oregon District, on the afternoon of Aug. 19 at four o'clock by Rev. A. A. Morrison, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church. The honorary pallbearers were Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, Col. C. A. Varnum, U.S.A., retired, Col. G. S. Young, 21st Inf., Lieut. Col. J. E. Baxter, Q.M.C., Col. A. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. Iremus McGowan, commander of the local commandery of the Loyal Legion, with which General Butler was affiliated. The active pallbearers were Mr. Wallace McCamant, Mr. E. C. Mears, both of whom had been former commanders of the Loyal Legion Commandery; Mr. Wirt Minor, Mr. Morton H. Insley, Mr. F. N. Pendleton and Mr. Whitney L. Boise. After the services the remains were incinerated at the Portland Crematorium, and final interment will be in the Arlington National Cemetery next spring. General Butler was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 23, 1842, and after attendance at the Western University of Pennsylvania was graduated from West Point in 1863, promoted second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, and through successive promotions became a brigadier general in 1904. During the Civil War he served in the Army of the Cumberland and was brevetted a first lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga." Following the war his entire service was spent in the Ordnance Department until he was retired in 1904. He was at Frankford Arsenal in 1864 and was detached to provide arms for New Jersey Volunteers and for General Sherman's Army, then marching to the coast. After the war he was at Reading, Pa., at Leavenworth and Fort Monroe Arsenals, and in 1873 was in temporary

command of the New York Ordnance Agency. He served at Watervliet, Watertown and Rock Island Arsenals, at Springfield Armory, and in 1888 was in command of the St. Louis Powder Depot. He was the author of "Projectiles and Rifled Cannon," published in 1875, and inventor of the "Butler Projectile" for rifled cannon. He commanded the Allegheny Arsenal in 1893, was on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles in 1893-94, and in the latter year commanded the New York Arsenal; was president of the Ordnance Board and of the Board on Powder and High Explosives; member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of Board for Testing Rifled Cannon. In 1899-1900 he again was in command of New York Arsenal; 1900-1903, in command of Watertown Arsenal; promoted brigadier general Jan. 21, 1904, and retired at his own request after forty years' service Jan. 22 of that year. General Butler was the son of Major John Bartlett Butler, Paymaster, U.S.V., with the Army in Mexico; and grandson of Ensign John Butler, of the Continental Army. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the G.A.R., the Sons of the American Revolution, the Arlington and University Clubs. He is survived by two sons and three daughters: Capt. Lawrence P. Butler, 4th Inf., Vera Cruz, Mexico; Lieut. Rodman Butler, 15th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas; Miss May W. Butler, Cortland, N.Y.; Mrs. Malcolm G. Buchanan, Trenton, N.J., and Mrs. Jay J. Morrow, of Portland.

Gen. Powell Clayton, distinguished statesman, diplomat and soldier, died at his apartment in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 25, at the age of eighty-one years. He had been in feeble health for many months. General Clayton leaves a wife, a son, Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and three daughters, Mrs. Samuel G. Jones, wife of Major Jones, of the General Staff; Baroness Moncheur, wife of Baron Ludovic Moncheur, formerly Belgian Minister at Washington and now Belgian Minister at Constantinople; and Kathleen Grant-Duff, wife of Arthur Grant-Duff, British Minister to Denmark. General Clayton was born at Bethel, Pa., Aug. 7, 1823. He was a civil engineer by profession and settled in Leavenworth, Kas., 1855. During the Civil War he served as follows: Captain, 1st Kansas Inf., May 29 to Dec. 28, 1861; lieutenant colonel, 5th Kansas Cav., Dec. 28, 1861, to March 7, 1862; colonel, 5th Kansas Cav., to Aug. 24, 1864; brigadier general of Volunteers until honorably discharged on Aug. 24, 1865. At the close of the war he purchased and with his family settled on a plantation near Pine Bluff, Ark., and became a citizen of that state. He was Governor of Arkansas from July 2, 1868, until March 14, 1871, and United States Senator from the latter date until March 4, 1877. Early in his career in the Senate he introduced a bill for the Federal incorporation of corporations doing interstate business. It was fifty years ahead of the times and did not become a law. He was very much attached to Gen. U. S. Grant and made a strong fight for his reappointment for a third term, being one of the faithful Three Hundred and Six who upheld his political fortunes in the convention of 1880. There was strong friendship between the two families. In the spring of 1882 he moved from Little Rock to Eureka Springs, Ark., and that year he built the Eureka Springs Railway. Later he organized and built the street railroad line of that city, and under his chairmanship of the Water and Sewer Boards there the water and sewer system were constructed. General Clayton, both in and out of office, has always been quite active in politics. Since the organization of the Republican party in Arkansas, in 1867, he has been a member of the State Central Committee, and since 1872, with the exception of an interval of about two years, he has been a member of the National Republican Committee; thus at the time of his resignation from the latter he had served over forty years and was the sole representative on this body of those who in 1872 controlled the destinies of the Republican party. In 1896 he was a member of the committee of arrangements for the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, and during the following Presidential campaign he was a member of the executive committee and chairman of the Speakers' Bureau at the New York headquarters. After the appointment of President McKinley's Cabinet, his third appointment was that of General Clayton as Minister to Mexico. Soon thereafter that mission was raised to an embassy and he was appointed Ambassador, which position he held until May 26, 1905, when he voluntarily retired to private life and renounced to a large degree his former political and business activities. During his service as Ambassador to Mexico the claims of the Catholic Church of California against the Mexican government, growing out of the war of 1847-8, were through his negotiations brought before The Hague Tribunal. It was the first case to come before this tribunal in which this country was interested, and thus a long standing dispute between the two countries was amicably adjusted, Mexico promptly liquidating the judgment rendered against her. General Clayton's body will be buried at Arlington Cemetery with military honors.

Col. Daniel H. Boughton, Cav., U.S.A., attached to 10th Cavalry, who died on Aug. 24 at Washington, D.C., where he had been at the Walter Reed Hospital, was born in Minnesota Aug. 27, 1858, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Cav. Colonel Boughton had been a member of the General Staff, was an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1887, a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1910, and held the degree of LL.B., Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1897. He served as an officer of the 3d Cavalry until May 25, 1903, when he was promoted major, 2d Cavalry. He was transferred to the 11th Cavalry in October, 1903, and to the 5th Cavalry in June, 1909. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of Cavalry March 5, 1911, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry in April, 1912. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort McKinney, Wyo. He also served at Fort Thomas, Ariz., where he was engaged in scouting and in command of Indian scouts to July 27, 1884. He subsequently served, among other duties, at Fort Apache, Ariz., and Fort Concho, Texas, and was again ordered to frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, the latter part of 1887. He served at West Point as assistant to the quartermaster and as instructor in law and assistant professor of history, and also at Fort Leavenworth as captain of the 3d Cavalry. He served with his troop in the Cuban campaign in 1898, taking part in the battle of San Juan and the siege of Santiago, and was recommended for the brevet of major for gallantry in action. After the war he served at Fort Ethan Allen and at various other posts. He left his station with the squadron of his command for Pekin, China, during the Boxer rebellion, but the destination of the squadron was changed at Nagasaki, Japan, to Manila, P.I., Pekin having fallen meanwhile, and was in

possession of the allied armies. He was in command of his troop in Northern Luzon, taking part in the engagement with rebels at Sinait, Sept. 26, 1900, and in the capture of Santa Rosa Mountain at Ilocos Oct. 7 and 8, 1900. He was provost judge at Bangor, was adjutant general, First District, Department of Luzon, and judge advocate of the 1st Separate Brigade. He was in charge of the civil affairs of the 3d Separate Brigade from December, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902. Colonel Boughton was chief of staff in the Lobos campaign in January, 1902. He was in command of seventeen organizations, troops and companies in the April campaign of 1902, which resulted in the surrender of Malvar. He was in charge of the claims against the Government growing out of military operations in the 3d Brigade, and also of the war emergency rice fund. Colonel Boughton returned from the Philippines in September, 1903, and went to Fort Leavenworth as senior instructor in the Department of Military Art at the Service Schools. He was assistant commandant of the Army School of the Line and Staff College from 1904 to August, 1908, and was engaged in revising the Field Service Regulations. He served as umpire and chief umpire at various joint maneuvers, and was on duty with various National Guard troops. He was active in Masonic circles, where he held high offices, and was instrumental in organizing the higher bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry at Fort Leavenworth.

Major John Anderson, U.S.A., retired, died at his home at Belchertown, Mass., on Aug. 27. He was the father of Mrs. Evans, wife of Major F. D. Evans, A.G. Dept., who was with him at the time of his death.

Miss Matilda Adelphine Dana, daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel G. Dana, U.S.A., died Aug. 20 at her home at 45 Hemenway street, Boston, Mass., in the ninety-first year of her age. She was born in Fort Preble, Portland Harbor. Miss Dana went as a young woman to Boston and was employed as a writer in the offices of the United States courts. She was a cousin of the late R. H. Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," and among her surviving relatives are Richard H. Dana, of Cambridge, and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Dana, of that city, both of whom are her cousins.

Mrs. Marion Sands Franklin, widow of Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U.S.N., died at her home, 1638 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Aug. 21. Mrs. Franklin was the eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, U.S.N., and the sister of the late Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 7th U.S. Cav., now stationed at Fort William McKinley, near Manila, P.I. Mrs. Franklin's first husband was Col. Arthur H. Dutton, who died six months after their marriage, from wounds received in an engagement before Petersburg, Va., in June, 1864. She was seventy-five years old at the time of her death, and throughout her life has been a continuous resident of the District. Mrs. Franklin is survived by two sisters and three brothers. The funeral services were held at her late residence. Burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Helen McGregor Sweitzer, widow of Gen. Nelson B. Sweitzer, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 19, 1914.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Brayton, widow of Col. George M. Brayton, U.S.A.; retired, died in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 24. Funeral services were held at Wright's chapel Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. Interment will be in Arlington Cemetery.

James G. K. Hillis, literary and art editor of the Newark Evening Star, who died on Aug. 23 at his home in Newark, N.J., was a son of the late Col. James Hillis, U.S.A., who for many years was surgeon at West Point, N.Y.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Chief Carp. Otto Barth, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at Jamaica, N.Y., on Aug. 23, 1914. The late Chief Carpenter Barth was born in New York city June 22, 1871, and entered the naval service as a carpenter Dec. 5, 1894. He was promoted to chief carpenter April 27, 1904, and on March 11, 1912, was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty.

PERSONALS.

Paymr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Sackett are recent arrivals at the Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mr. Archie Wells, of Philadelphia, Pa., is the guest of Paymr. George W. Pigman, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Arthur at Fort Monroe, Va., on Aug. 22. He will be named John Edwin.

Lieut. Julian P. Willcox, U.S.M.C., has returned to the navy yard at Charleston, S.C., from a visit in Washington.

Major and Mrs. James A. Woodruff and children have arrived at the Colonial Inn, West Haven, Conn., from Ocean City, Md.

A girl baby was born to Mrs. Randolph T. Zane, wife of Lieut. R. T. Zane, U.S.M.C., on Aug. 19, 1914, in Los Angeles, Cal.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Vernon R. Bell, 1st Cav., at Boise, Idaho, on Aug. 3. He has been named Vernon Andrew Bell.

Mrs. John R. Williams, wife of Colonel Williams, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby McCammon at Chevy Chase, Md.

Miss Harriet Gatewood, daughter of Med. Dir. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., has arrived at the Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

A son, George W. England, Jr., was born to the wife of Capt. George W. England, U.S.A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 18, 1914.

Capt. E. A. Greenough, C.A.C., Mrs. Greenough and their son are on a three months' leave. They will be at 371 Central Park West, New York city, until Sept. 15.

Miss Harriet Ford gave a box party on Aug. 19 for Mrs. John K. Herr at the Hudson Theater, in New York city, where Miss Ford's new play, "The Dummy," is now running.

Mrs. Thomas Gillespie Carson and little daughter, Alta May, who have been visiting in Portland, Ore., and several places in California, have returned to Boise, Idaho, for the winter.

A daughter, who has been named Barbara, was born to the wife of Lieut. James D. Rivet, 12th Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 19. Lieutenant Rivet is at Nogales, Ariz.

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., is registered at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. G. F. Clark, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1914.

A son was born to the wife of Assistant Secretary of the Navy F. D. Roosevelt at Eastport, Me., Aug. 18, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Bull, U.S.A., were registered at the Black Rock House, Black Rock, Mass., last week.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert Arthur, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 21, 1914.

Surg. Jacob Stepp, U.S.N., is spending a month's leave with his mother and sister at their cottage at Oakland Beach, R.I.

Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing, wife of Major Ewing, of the Army, is at the Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City, for the month of August.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, who have been spending the past two months touring Scandinavia, are now in Christiania, Norway.

A charming picture of Mrs. Nelson Palmer Vulte, wife of Captain Vulte, U.S.M.C., appears in the Washington Post of Sunday, Aug. 23.

Mrs. Henry Fitch and the Misses Fitch, of Washington, D.C., after a six weeks' stay at Cape May, N.J., are now at "Willowbrook," Auburn, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. James Blair Gilmer, U.S.N., joined a house party given by Mr. Davis Elkins at Halliehurst, Elkins, W.Va., over the past week-end.

Ensign John Creighton, U.S.N., is the guest of Rear Admiral Knight and Miss Katharine Knight at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis Nash, U.S.N., left Bar Harbor, Me., on Aug. 21 for Chelsea, N.J., where she will join Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. Mason Ball, widow of Paymaster Ball, U.S.N., with her little daughter, Janet, and her mother, Mrs. Winder, are spending several weeks in Warrenton, Va.

Ensign John A. Brownell, U.S.N., spent the past week-end at the D'Wolf Inn, Bristol, R.I., with his sisters, the Misses Brownell, who are spending the season there.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Tilley, widow of Rear Admiral Tilley, U.S.N., and her son, Lieut. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., are spending some time at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Allegheny county, Va.

Mrs. Bryan, wife of Captain Bryan, U.S.N., and children are at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where Mrs. Bryan's brother, Ensign Oscar C. Badger, U.S.N., has joined them for a short leave.

Mrs. John C. Gresham, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Gresham will not join Colonel Gresham in San Francisco until later in the winter, their address being 421 West Adams street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. John Knowles Herr, wife of Lieutenant Herr, 11th Cav., and two little daughters are visiting Lieutenant Herr's parents, Judge and Mrs. H. B. Herr, at their home in Flemington, N.J.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter have gone to the Berkshires for a short fishing trip, Captain Baxter being an expert fisherman. They expect to take several trips through the surrounding country.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans were luncheon hosts at the Naval Training Station at Newport on Aug. 19, entertaining in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hazard, of Narragansett Pier.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., who with Mrs. Dewey is spending the season at Manhattan Beach, N.Y., entertained a party there on Aug. 20 at the rehearsal of the annual carnival to be held on Sept. 5.

Miss Marian Parker, sister of Capt. William E. Parker, U.S.M.C., has arrived at Jamestown, R.I., for the wedding of Miss Isabelle Magruder and Ensign Kent Robottom, which will take place on Sept. 2.

An 84-pound North Carolina water melon was received this week by Secretary Daniels. The melon measured 66 by 43 inches. The Secretary of the Navy shared his treat with the press representatives who visit his office daily.

Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., U.S.A., has returned to Paris from St. Moritz, where he was sent by Ambassador Herrick with money and reassuring messages to the hundreds of Americans stranded there and in other Swiss towns.

Among those attending an informal dance on board the U.S.S. Nebraska given in honor of Mrs. Melville Brown, one of the ship's latest brides, were Miss Baxter, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N.

Mrs. John S. Parke, wife of Colonel Parke, U.S.A., and the Misses Parke have arrived in London from Brussels, having been advised to leave by the Belgian officials. Colonel Parke was formerly Military Attaché at the American Legation in Brussels, and since his transfer to the Texas border, where he is now at El Paso in command of the 20th Infantry, Mrs. Parke and the Misses Parke had continued to make their home in Brussels.

One of the principal social events of last week at Paris, Me., was the "at home" given at Lyonsden Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 19, by Mrs. H. W. Lyon, wife of Rear Admiral Lyon, U.S.N., assisted by Mrs. Kimball and Miss Winslow. A large company of guests attended and enjoyed a very delightful occasion. Dainty refreshments were served. The extensive flower garden at Lyonsden is one of the charms of the place and was much admired and complimented. Among guests were Hon. John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Long, who are at their home at Buckfield, Me.

Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb, U.S.N., gave a tea in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton on the afternoon of Aug. 13 at their home, 1208 Ninth street, Coronado, Cal. Mrs. Webb was assisted by her sister, Miss Pegram, Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Mrs. John T. Meyers and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman. The guests were Commodore and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Major and Mrs. John T. Meyers, Major McKelvy, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Scowble, Capt. and Mrs. Julius S. Turrill, Capt. and Mrs. James McE. Huey, Capt. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, Lieut. and Mrs. T. D. Barber, Lieut. E. M. Reno, Paymaster Sharpe, Lieut. John J. McCracken, Asst. Surg. Louis H. Roddis, Asst. Surg. Louis Lehrfeld, Mr. Pendleton, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Mendenhall, Mrs. George, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Griswold, Lieut. and Mrs. Potts, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorex, Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Best.

Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Marvell, U.S.N., are spending a month at Jamestown, R.I.

A daughter, Margaret Virginia, was born to the wife of Paymr. E. H. Cope, U.S.N., at Kittery Point, Maine, July 26, 1914.

Lieut. Frederick R. White, U.S.M.C., has reported to the board at the Washington Navy Yard for examination for promotion.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Aug. 14, 1914.

Lieut. Charles Addison Ross wishes to announce that a daughter was born to his wife at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1914.

Capt. James C. Breckinridge, U.S.M.C., who has recently been relieved from duty on the Utah, has reported for duty as aid to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. Stephen L.H. Slocum, U.S.A., and Mrs. Slocum made a trip from Washington to Newport by automobile last week, and were at the Plaza in New York city on Aug. 23.

Chaplain and Mrs. O. S. Nave, U.S.A., retired, were guests of Major and Mrs. Willis Uline at Fort Douglas, Utah, over Sunday, Aug. 23, on their way from Los Angeles to Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, wife of Professor Cusachs, U.S.N., who is spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane at Ridgeland, Narragansett Pier, over the past week-end.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., left Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex county, N.Y., on Aug. 23, for Minnesota, for a short visit, and expect to return to their home in Portsmouth, Ohio, in a short time.

Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Lieut. Col. George Read, who has been the guest of General Young for a fortnight, is now attending a house party in West Virginia, where she will be during the Charles Town and Berryville horse shows.

Pay Dir. I. Goodwin Hobbs, U.S.N., was one of the guests at a luncheon given at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 23 by Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, in honor of Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert, of England. Mr. Gillespie is the son of the late Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A.

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, U.S.A., has taken station at Fort Ethan Allen and assumed the duties of quartermaster of the post. "This is Captain Heaton's first service in the state, and he will receive a hearty welcome from Vermonters," says the Burlington Free Press.

Mrs. Peter E. Traub and daughters are spending the summer at Quogue, Long Island. At a lawn fête at the Quogue Country Club on Aug. 14 Miss Katharine Traub gave some beautiful interpretations, in classic dancing, of the Spring Song, the waltz song and the Sorrow dance. She was presented with a silver loving cup by the Country Club.

Lieut. George S. Patton, 15th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., was seriously injured Aug. 17 near Ipswich, Mass., where he was visiting, as a result of the overturning of an automobile in which he was riding. He was caught under the machine and suffered a severe concussion of the brain, as well as bad bruises on the chest and limbs.

The departure of Capt. and Mrs. Ola Watter Bell and Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Winnia, 14th U.S. Cav., last week from Fort Clark for their new station, Fort Leavenworth, was the occasion of a round of charming entertainments given in their honor. Captain Bell and Captain Winnia are both members of this year's class.

Brig. Gen. John G. Butler, U.S.A., retired, is lying seriously ill at the home of his son-in-law, Major Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., at Portland, Ore. While apparently in the best of health General Butler was stricken with an embolism of the brain on Monday, Aug. 10, and but slight hope is entertained as to his recovery.

Miss Irma H. Hoffmeister, who for the past month has been the guest of Miss Katherine M. Weber at Washington Barracks, D.C., departed last week for her home in St. Louis. Miss Hoffmeister attended the commencement exercises at the University of Michigan, where her brother was graduated in law, thence making an extended trip through the East before arriving in Washington.

The Sunday New York Times publishes a picture of Lieutenant Thompson and Mrs. Thompson at the bride's table. Besides the bride and bridegroom are the attendants, Misses Margaret Payne Luce, Grace Leslie Johnston, Cecelia Brewster, Genevieve Clark and Jessica Alward; Lieut. F. C. Harrington, U.S.A., Capt. J. J. Walsh, U.S.A., Lieuts. Robert Goodrick, U.S.A., and Philip Mathews, U.S.A., and Ensign Lawrence Townsend, jr., U.S.N.

Lieut. Harold H. Taintor, 21st Inf., receives \$1,000 in cash and \$20,000 in trust for life under the will of his mother, Augusta H. Taintor, who died at Woodstock, Vt., on July 17. The will was filed for probate in New York city on Aug. 22. Mrs. Taintor was the wife of Giles B. Taintor, of New York, and the daughter of the late Capt. Charles F. W. Behm and Esther Morris Behm, of Philadelphia. Ione Taintor, wife of Lieutenant Taintor, receives \$1,000 and personal effects amounting to more than \$2,000.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N., who is on aviation duty at the works of the Wright Company at Dayton, Ohio, in company with Orville Wright was nearly drowned in an accident during a flight on Aug. 22. Their hydroaeroplane broke and threw them into the middle of the Miami River. They had been flying for several minutes, when one of the planes on the machine snapped. They were fifty feet in the air, and were dropped suddenly into the river. Both managed to escape from the wreckage and swim to the shore.

Mrs. James M. Burroughs gave a birthday party at the historic old family home, "Durazno," at Perry's Landing, Texas, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 12, says the Times of Angleton, Texas. The occasion was in honor of her little niece, Miss Lonannie Stratton, and nephew, Master Samuel Irwin Stratton, jr. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Samuel Irwin Bryan; her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irwin Stratton; and cousins, Miss Ruth Ezell and Mr. Austin Bryan. The house was beautifully decorated in pink and green, Japanese drapery and Singapore lanterns. The dining room was a bower of beautiful pink flowers, all the designs of which were gotten by Mrs. Burroughs while in New York. The first feature of the afternoon was a tango dance, under many colored ribbons, music being furnished by Mrs. Sam Allen, of Houston. Fruit and punch were served while the little ones were dancing, and later they were ushered into the dining room and served delicious refreshments

by an old family servant, Aunt Priscilla, who has nursed three generations. Little J. P. Bryan cut the dime in one cake and Lonannie Stratton in the other. The girls wore pink crêpe bonnets and the boys pink caps. Forty little guests were invited and had the happiest time of their young lives. A few of the mothers also came to bring those too small to come alone. Mrs. Burroughs expects to return to New York after visiting her mother.

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Anderson entertained at bridge for Mrs. William Wade Dudley, of Washington, D.C. To meet Mrs. Dudley were Col. William B. Hotchkiss, Major and Mrs. Daly, Capt. E. F. Robinson, N.G.N.Y., Miss Brown and Mr. J. F. D. Hoge. Prizes went to Mrs. Dudley, Colonel Hotchkiss and Mr. Hoge. A most delightful supper was served.

Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., U.S.N., who is in charge of the German Embassy in London, since the interruption of diplomatic relations between that country and Germany, was married in St. Bartholomew's, London, on Aug. 27 to Miss Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Zogbaum was in London on leave when the war started. A recent despatch to the New York Herald commented on the praise which he had received for his conduct of affairs at the German Embassy there.

SOME WAR ITEMS.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the German liner, which was transformed into a cruiser to prey upon British and French commerce, was sunk Aug. 27 by the British cruiser Highflyer off the west coast of Africa. The result has been a drop of twenty-five per cent. in Lloyd's charge for insurance.

We continue to receive reports of the sinking of neutral ships among others by the mines scattered in the North Sea. A small German cruiser, the Magdeburg, ran aground in a bay of Finland, after a fight, and was blown up by her captain.

The entire French Cabinet has resigned and a new ministry has been formed on a basis of efficiency rather than of a balancing of political interests as heretofore.

Two submarines placed at the disposal of the British government by Canada will be employed on the Pacific Coast. One million bags of flour, weighing ninety-eight pounds each, was another gift from Canada. Australia has offered to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men, as Canada has done. New Zealand has placed her naval force under the control of the Admiralty and is preparing to despatch a force of 8,000 men of all arms.

A war tax of \$40,000,000 was levied by the Germans on the city of Brussels.

The British Consul at Galveston announces that three warships have been sent at full speed to protect cotton and oil traffic in the Gulf of Mexico.

The British War Secretary announces that no consignments of wine or spirits for the troops at the front will be allowed at present.

E. G. Buckner, vice president of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., is reported as saying that England and France had plenty of powder for the use of their armies and that in his opinion the war would not be brief by reason of a shortage in explosives.

It appears that the German mine layer Koenigin Luise was laying mines only a few miles from the British coast at noon Aug. 5 only a few hours after the declaration of war. She appears to have been stopped very short in her career, but not short enough to save the Amphion.

A decree of the French government authorizes the immediate promotion of superior officers, irrespective of seniority, permitting the replacing of killed and wounded officers by other officers chosen on the spot. The decree also makes it possible to promote to high commands relatively young army officers who show proof of their energy and value before the enemy. But, to prevent disorganization of the regular promotion system, all grades awarded will be for the duration of the war only and will be subject to revision thereafter. This is practically the system pursued during our Civil War, when officers of the Regular Army, taking service with the Volunteers, were subjected to dazzling transformation from file closers to general officers, and then at the close of the war subjected to the humiliation of being returned to their original status as regimental officers of the Regular Army.

The British service papers do not appear to agree as to the mobilization of the British army. The United Service Gazette finds it difficult to retain its patience at the inevitable delays attending mobilization, while the Army and Navy Gazette says: "Everything has been properly thought out in times of peace, and now there is no hitch anywhere." Of the mobilization of the navy the Gazette says: "Never before has a British expeditionary force been so admirably equipped or mobilized with such wonderful precision and confidence for the success of its ultimate mission as has been the case during the past few days. These modern mobilization regulations are an innovation in England and are in a great measure due to the wonderful foresight of a man who last week was roundly abused in our chief daily papers because he had been seen attending the War Office on various occasions. We refer to the most able of War Ministers England has ever had—Lord Haldane."

Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Bethell, British navy, has appointed vice admiral commanding battleships of the Third Fleet, with his flag in the Prince George. Rear Admiral H. L. Tottenham has hoisted his flag in the battleship Albion, presumably as rear admiral commanding the Eighth Battle Squadron. Rear Admiral C. F. Thursby has hoisted his flag in the battleship Queen, of the Fifth Battle Squadron, Second Fleet. Rear Admiral J. M. de Robeck, until recently Admiral of Patrols, has been appointed to a Third Fleet cruiser command, flying his flag in the Amphitrite. Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell has taken command of the battleships of the fleet, with Rear Admiral H. L. Tottenham as his second in command. Both these officers were afloat during the test mobilization in the same flagships they now occupy. Six rear admirals have similarly hoisted their flags in cruisers of the Third Fleet. Five of them were also in command during the test mobilization, these being Rear Admirals W. L. Grant, J. M. de Robeck, D. R. S. De Chair, H. H. Campbell and R. S. Phipps Hornby.

In a letter written to his mother by a wireless operator on the British cruiser Gloucester, we are told that the chase of the Germans Goeben and Breslau during which, says this young man, "our gunner indulged in some long range shots at the Breslau. After missing the first shot at 11,000 yards, he spat on the second shell for luck, and it went true, carrying away half of the

Breslau's funnel. The gunner repeated the operation on the third shot, which cleared the Breslau's quarterdeck and put her after gun out of action. The cruiser fired thirty shots in return. Two of them smashed boats on the davits on the Gloucester's upper deck. Our ship narrowly escaped destruction from a torpedo fired by the Goeben.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

In estimating the strength of the German army now in the field it should be remembered that at war strength the infantry companies consist of 270 men. The fighting strength of a company is 250 rifles. A company is commanded by a captain, who is mounted, and each company has from three to four lieutenants. A company in the German army is about as strong as a battalion in the U.S. Army. The battalion consists of four companies and is commanded by a major. Its war strength is 1,083 men, with sixty officers, nineteen vehicles and 1,000 rifles. A battalion is almost equal in strength to an infantry regiment of the U.S. Army. The regiment consists of three battalions and a machine-gun company, which is the thirteenth company, and is commanded by a colonel or lieutenant colonel. The war strength of a German regiment is 3,290 men, 190 horses and 59 vehicles. The fighting strength of a German regiment is 3,000 rifles, or about the same as a brigade of Infantry in the U.S. Army. A machine-gun company has 130 men, 90 horses, 15 vehicles, 6 machine guns, and is in command of a captain and three lieutenants.

The war strength of a cavalry squadron, composed of three troops, in the German army is 180 men, three vehicles, with a fighting strength of 150 lances. A regiment of cavalry consists of five squadrons, and upon mobilization the fifth squadron becomes a depot squadron, from which the others are filled.

In the field artillery the battery is the smallest unit. It is commanded by a captain, who is assisted by three or four lieutenants. A mobilized battery has six guns, divided into three platoons of two guns each.

The success of the German army is being attributed largely to the thoroughness with which the German government has prepared for war. On paper there is very little difference between the organization of the German army and those of the other Powers. But Germany has attended to the smallest details in preparing its forces for war. For instance, when a man is enlisted in the German army he is measured for his "war outfit." This, it is understood, not only consists of a complete uniform, but of a rifle or the necessary small arms for his service. His name is worked in his uniform and the entire outfit is stored at the point where he reports for mobilization.

As the result of this perfect system of preparation and organization, when money was being appropriated by France at the breaking out of the war for the purchase of shoes the German soldier had his war shoes on and probably was on his way to the points of mobilization.

This system of preparation in Germany extends even to the Red Cross Society. It is understood that the American Red Cross Society in its negotiations with Germany has discovered that all of its units were perfect and that all that the German Society wanted was additional units. In contrast with this, only this week France wired the United States for cots to be used in the French Red Cross work.

USE AND ABUSE OF AIRCRAFT.

Editorially the New York Sun says:

"If General Sherman were alive, he would have to apologize to hell. He was unjust to that amiable region. The war of his time was but an innocent harmless killing game. It has grown to that aerial triumph of German culture over Antwerp.

"To murder wantonly and futilely, to slay or mangle little children and young mothers in their beds, to salute the Red Cross flag with a bomb, to slaughter and terrorize non-combatants, random destruction with no military results, with no permanent result except to sicken and anger all civilized mankind: this is war as practiced on a city from Zeppelin airships.

"Every nation which still believes that something of humanity should be maintained in the usages of warfare should raise its voice against this archdeed of pitiless savagery; against the repetition of such senseless and unforgivable blind massacre."

In reply to this Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, defends the attack upon Antwerp by a Zeppelin. Antwerp, he says, is a fortress and must be prepared for bombardment, whether from land or sea or air. The second Hague peace convention has in no way prohibited the use of projectiles from the air. The effect of a bomb from an airship can hardly be worse than that of a shell from a large siege gun, and we must get used to the new idea of carrying war into the air. The non-military population was just as much at liberty to evacuate Antwerp as the population was who left Tsing-tau before Japan bombarded it. While the action of the Zeppelin cruiser in no way was forbidden by the international law, he adds, a French aviator, before war had been declared, sinned against the Hague peace convention. He threw from his aeroplane bombs into the unfortified and unsuspecting city of Nuernberg. In conclusion he says: "I believe that the excitement of our enemies over the alleged use of our airship is to be traced to their disappointment for not being able to make war in this most modern way for lack of similarly efficient airships."

In a news despatch to the Sun from Amiens, France, Duncan McDiarmid describes the legitimate use of aircraft. On Aug. 27 the first of the British wounded arrived there. A wounded Scotch private telling of the fighting "somewhere around Mons" said: "The German artillery was remarkably precise in its shooting. Zeppelins and aeroplanes were over us all the time, giving the gunners the range, so that the shells were bursting within two or three feet of where we were in the trenches. Nearly all our wounded were struck by shrapnel."

Other British wounded from the fighting around Mons arrived at Rouen. There Hamilton Pyfe records one of them as saying: "The German artillery over a range two or three miles off soon opened on us. Fortunately most of the shells burst behind us and did no harm. Some burst backward and go among us. They kept it up as hard as ever when it was dark. In the day time they had aeroplanes to tell them where to drop the shells. They were flying about all the time. One came a bit too near. Our gunners a long way behind waited and let him come. Two thousand feet up, he was, I dare say,

All of a sudden the gunners let fly. We could see the thing stagger and then good-by, Mr. Flying Man! He dropped like a stone, all crumpled up."

An Englishman who arrived at London from Belgium and who saw a Zeppelin in action, is reported as saying that for the purpose of dropping bombs the airship ascends to a height which protects it from the range of gunfire and then lowers a steel cage by a cable a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 feet below the dirigible. The soldier whose duty it is to drop the bombs is stationed in this cage, which is strong enough to resist rifle fire and is a difficult mark for artillery because of its small size and because by means of the cable suspending it, it is kept in constant motion.

An article in Munsey's Magazine for September, under the title of "Naval Officers in the Public Eye," by William Everett Hicks, includes the following, with a portrait of each officer: "Rear Admiral Richard M. Watt, who has been in charge of the construction of all the latest dreadnoughts," Capt. Augustus F. Fichteler, "one of the few officers of foreign birth in the Navy, is an expert hydrographer"; Capt. John J. Knapp, "one of the inland contributions to the Navy, a Missourian, who has achieved distinction"; Capt. Roy C. Smith, "a Texan, commanded the flagship of the First Division in the seizure of the city of Vera Cruz"; Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, "who was Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet in the movement against Mexico"; Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, "the officer whose demand for an apology to the flag at Vera Cruz marked the precipitation of the Mexican crisis"; Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, "the commander of the Pacific Fleet in its maneuvers off the western coast of Mexico, who was kept in readiness for immediate action"; Capt. Hugh Rodman, "a Kentuckian, has been appointed superintendent of transportation in the Panama Canal Zone"; Capt. Albert P. Niblack, "has seen much fighting since he was recalled as attaché in 1898 for war duty"; Rear Admiral William H. H. Sutherland, "a member of the General Board, has risen from the grade of apprentice"; Capt. Albert Gleaves, "commandant of the New York Navy Yard, has achieved incidental distinction as a naval historian"; Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, "division commander in the Atlantic Fleet and an expert in ordnance work"; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, "division commander in the Atlantic Fleet, commanded the first landing operations at Vera Cruz."

Surg. Lucius W. Johnson has just completed a card index of all the reports of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The card index begins back in 1860, and covers all the reports up to 1914.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Waterspoon, U.S.A.

S.O. AUG. 27, 1914, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth for duty Military Prison.

First Lieut. Hewitt L. Ballowe, M.R.C., to active duty, Fort St. Philip, La.

Major William S. McNair, 6th Field Art., detailed to fill a vacancy in I.G.D., Nov. 12, vice Major Le Roy S. Lyon, I.G., relieved, Nov. 11. Major McNair, upon completion course at School of Field Artillery, repair to Washington, D.C., report to Inspector General for duty.

First Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, Cav., about Sept. 24, to Bakersfield, Cal., make inspection of Troop A, 1st Squadron of Cav., Militia of California.

Sick leave four months to 2d Lieut. William E. Dorman, 4th Cav.

Par. 26, S.O. 200, Aug. 25, War D., amended to read: "Leave one month granted Major Samuel G. Jones, Cav."

First Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., on leave, transferred to 1st Cavalry; expiration of leave join troop to which assigned.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Clark, M.R.C., to active duty; report in person Sept. 2, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination received by the Senate Aug. 20, 1914.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from Aug. 19, 1914: Charles Mallon O'Connor, jr., of Virginia.

Nomination received by the Senate Aug. 24, 1914.

Adjutant General's Department.

Col. Henry P. McCain, A.G., to be the Adjutant General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning Aug. 27, 1914, vice Brig. Gen. George Andrews, to be retired from active service Aug. 26, 1914.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 27, 1914.

Adjutant General's Department.

Eugene F. Ladd to be adjutant general with rank of colonel, vice James T. Kerr, retired.

Cavalry Arm.

Franklin O. Johnson to be colonel, vice Robert D. Read, retired.

George W. Read to be lieutenant colonel, vice Franklin O. Johnson, promoted.

Louis C. Scherer to be major, vice George W. Read, promoted.

William B. Renziehausen to be captain, vice Louis C. Scherer, promoted.

William C. McChord to be lieutenant, vice William B. Renziehausen, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Everard E. Hatch to be colonel, vice Joseph W. Griffith, retired.

David C. Shanks to be colonel, vice Edwin F. Glenn, detached.

David J. Baker, jr., to be lieutenant colonel, vice Everard E. Hatch, promoted.

Benjamin A. Poore to be lieutenant colonel, vice André W. Brewster, detailed as inspector general.

William Newman to be major, vice George W. Martin, detailed as adjutant general.

Frank A. Wilcox to be major, vice George B. Duncan, detached.

John S. Chambers to be captain, vice William Newman, promoted.

James Regan to be captain, vice Wilson B. Burtt, detached.

Gilbert M. Allen to be captain, vice Cleland McLaughlin, detached.

Robert E. O'Brien to be first lieutenant, vice John S. Chambers, promoted.

John W. Hyatt to be second lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Richard F. Cox to be first lieutenant, vice James R. Campbell, resigned.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Grover Cleveland Buntin, George Davies Chunn, Frank Henry Dixon, William Daniel Heaton, Augustus Benjamin Jones, Harry Dumont Offutt, Thomas Liff Price, Lloyd Earl Tefft, Herman Gustave Maul, Frank Ernest Winter, Eveleth Wilson Bridgman, William Daugherty Petit,

Frank Humbert Husted, Francis Eugene Prestley, Paul Frederick Martin, John Randolph Hall, George Matthew Keel, Clyde Dale Pence, William Howard Michael, Charles Mallon O'Connor, jr.

BULLETIN 34, JULY 29, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Military Academy Appropriation Act for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

BULLETIN 38, AUG. 14, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes the standard voucher forms which have been approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury for use by the War Department and the Army in the preparation of money accounts which eventually pass to the Auditor for the War Department for final audit.

II. Sec. 2, Par. I, Bulletin 3, War Dept., 1912, as amended, relating to military publications available for issue upon proper requisition to organizations of the Army and the Organized Militia, is further amended by substituting for the publication "Tactics" (Blake), cited on page 4 of that bulletin, the following:

Tactics (Balck):
Volume I.—Infantry (translation by Krueger).
Volume II.—Cavalry, Field and Heavy Artillery (translation by Krueger).

III. The publication "Gunshot Injuries, How They Are Inflicted, Their Complications, and Treatment" (La Garde), is added to the list of military publications given in Sec. 2, Par. I, Bulletin 3, War Dept., March 4, 1912, as amended.

IV. Sec. 33, Par. II, Cir. 49, War Dept., 1910, relating to telescopic musket sights in connection with the rifles to which such sights are fitted, is amended to read as follows:

3. Likewise, if it should become necessary to forward the specially selected rifle or its telescopic musket sight to an arsenal for repairs, both the rifle and the telescopic musket sight should be forwarded.

G.O. 61, AUG. 19, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. Par. II, G.O. 15, War Dept., 1913, is amended so as to provide that the semaphore code authorized therein for the Field Artillery, will also be used by Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineer troops.

2. The Signal Corps will furnish semaphore kits in the quantities prescribed below:

Infantry: Each headquarters company, 19; each machine-gun company, 3; each company, 2; total for regiment, 46.

Cavalry: Each headquarters troop, 4; each machine-gun troop, 4; each troop, 4; total for regiment, 56.

Field Artillery: Each regimental headquarters, 17; each battalion headquarters, 16; each battery, 8; total for regiment, 97.

Engineers: Each company, 4; total for battalion, 16.

II. Sec. 3, Par. II, G.O. 22, War Dept., March 24, 1913, is amended by adding thereto the following:

Philippine campaign badges that have been issued for services rendered subsequently to 1902, may, if desired by the holders thereof who are now in the military service, be engraved or stamped on the reverse face with the year of the service for which granted, the figures to be placed below the words "For Service," and to be of approximately the same height as the letters on the badge, the cost of such engraving or stamping to be borne by the holders of the badges.

Hereafter Philippine campaign badges will be engraved or stamped by the Quartermaster's Department with the year of the service for which issued, as indicated above.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 39, AUG. 20, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

Hereafter all papers not concerning matters of routine administration and supply, affecting Coast Artillery Corps and post non-com staff officers in Coast Artillery commands, will be transmitted through the district commander for his information and for such notes as he may deem proper to make, but a permanent record is not to be kept of these papers at district headquarters, since that office is not an office of record. Par. 3, G.O. 21, Eastern Dept., 1913, is modified accordingly.

By command of Major General Wood:

W. G. HAAK, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 40, AUG. 20, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I. A question having arisen as to interpretation of Par. 2, Sec. II, G.O. 45, War Dept., June 9, 1914, in connection with Par. 1000, D.R.C.A., the following opinion of the commanding general, North Atlantic C.A. District, having received approval of the Secretary of War, is published:

"The proper interpretation of G.O. 45, War Dept., 1914, in connection with Par. 1000, D.R.C.A., is considered to be that men holding rated positions, or eligibility for rated positions, must regularly as first class gunners at the prescribed interval. Such requalification may be made as now prescribed in Par. 1000, D.R.C.A."

II. Publishes War Department information regarding fuel and repairs for motor mine yaws. The Quartermaster Corps will supply fuel for motor mine yaws. The disbursing office, torpedo depot, Fort Totten, N.Y., will provide for repairs and renewals for engines installed in the yaws from submarine mine funds.

BULLETIN 41, AUG. 6, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Publishes a compilation of data concerning the Students' Military Instruction Camp, held under provisions of Bulletin 1, War Dept., March 25, 1914, and Bulletins 1, Dec. 1, 1913, and 13, April 14, 1914, Western Dept., at Pacific Grove, near the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 26 to July 31, 1914.

Indicates the officers and troops participating, the program of instruction followed, and the names of the eighty-five students who attended and completed the course of instruction.

Names of officers performing specific duties in connection with the camp: Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, 22d Inf., preliminary arrangements and organization of camp; Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, 20th Inf., camp commander; Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., surgeon; Major Frank A. Grant, M.C., quartermaster; Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 36th Inf., rifle practice; Capt. George F. Connolly, M.C., charge of cooks and bakers; 1st Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., commanding student company; 1st Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, Inf., adjutant; 1st Lieut. Edward E. McComman, 3d Inf., duty with student company; 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Pooks, 16th Inf., assistant to quartermaster.

Organizations on duty at camp and officers belonging thereto: Co. L, 21st Inf. (from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.), Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, 1st Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 2d Lieut. Francis B. Mallon; Troop B, 1st Cav. (from Presidio of Monterey, Cal.), Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 2d Lieut. Herbert H. White; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Company No. 2 (from Presidio of Monterey), Major Christopher C. Collins, Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, 1st Lieut. Johnson F. Hammond, Stephen H. Smith and Edward T. B. Weidner, M.C.; Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers (from Vancouver Barracks), Capt. Richard C. Moore, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, Gilbert Van B. Wilkes and Philip B. Fleming, C.E., and 1st Lieut. Elliott Casiare, 16th Inf.; 60th Co., C.A.C. (from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.), 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody; Detachment from school for Bakers and Cooks (from Presidio of Monterey), Capt. George F. Connolly, M.C. The band, 1st Cavalry, gave frequent concerts at the camp.

Five pages of the bulletin are required to give the daily program of instruction, names of instructors, and officers delivering addresses on special topics. Much additional instruction was given in military signaling, use of electrical apparatus, horsemanship, sanitation, sketching and map making, to those students who elected to take it. Brig. Gen. Charles E. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Edwin A. Forbes, Adjutant General, California, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, also visited the camp and addressed the students.

BULLETIN 42, AUG. 13, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

I. Regular transport service has been established between Galveston, Texas, and Vera Cruz, Mexico, with sailings the first and fifteenth of each month from Galveston.

II. Relates to repair of worn canteens, model of 1910.

BULLETIN 43, AUG. 14, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Publishes a communication from the Quartermaster General to The Adjutant General, requesting that instructions be given to the authorities of all military departments except the Philippine Department, that hereafter no typewriting machines will be placed in offices for trial unless authority for

such action be first obtained from the War Department. It is further requested that instructions be also given that any machines now on trial in any office be returned to the manufacturers. The Secretary of War approves and so directs.

BULLETIN 44, AUG. 18, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Publishes a letter from The Adjutant General of the Army on strength of Hospital Corps:

"1. The further increase of the strength of the Hospital Corps by recruitment, by enlistments, and by transfers from the line, is hereby suspended for the present until the strength of the Corps shall have been reduced to 500 in excess of the 3,512 formerly allowed. The Surgeon General has been instructed to base his estimates for the year 1916 upon a total strength of 4,012.

"2. Instruct all concerned in your command accordingly."

BULLETIN 45, AUG. 19, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Publishes an indorsement from the Q.M. General, Aug. 8, 1914, to the Adjutant General of the Army, expressing the opinion that "the law, which authorizes payment for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals in advance, authorizes payment to be made for the entire year, the news agencies through whom the subscriptions are made being required to pay the publishers for the entire year in advance. The instructions published by this office for subscribing to newspapers and periodicals provide that in event the garrison of a post is reduced by the withdrawal of troops, the proportion of reading matter to which they are entitled will be reduced accordingly, and the address changed to such other posts or stations as require additional reading matter."

G.O. 14, AUG. 12, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Publishes a table showing the present personnel of the Hospital Corps in this department, by grades, to be assigned to classes 1 and 2, prescribed by Par. 1433, Army Regulations [C.A.R. No. 8, June 15, 1914].

Par. 1428, Army Regulations: All Coast Artillery stations of the department and Fort George Wright, Fort Lawton, Vancouver Barracks, Presidio of Monterey and Presidio of San Francisco will each be provided with one ambulance not belonging to the divisional or sanitary train of the mobile Army.

G.O. 10, AUG. 22, 1914, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGRS.

I. Publishes a letter of the Civil Service Commission regarding changes in examination for recorders, timekeepers, receivers of material, and storekeepers in the Engineer Department at Large.

II. Par. 2, G.O. 7, Office of Chief of Engineers, 1909, as amended by G.O. 11, Office of Chief of Engineers, 1909, is further amended to read as follows:

When any addition to or alteration in any underground electrical or communication distribution system is made by the Engineer Department, the change will be noted on the tracings above referred to and new prints will be furnished the commanding officers of the Artillery district and post. Four new prints will also be forwarded to the Chief of Engineers—two for the files of the Chief of Engineers and one each for the Q.M. General and the Chief Signal Officer.

GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM W. WOTHERSPOON, C. OF S.

Leave two months, upon relief duty Washington, D.C., to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, jr., Inf., G.S. (Aug. 25, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

COL. HENRY P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

(NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL).

The retirement of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, The Adjutant General of the Army, from active service on Aug. 26, 1914, under requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Brigadier General Andrews will proceed to his home. (Aug. 26, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. ERNEST A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Frederick R. Day, I.G., from duty in Western Department; proceed on transport from San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1914, to Philippines for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Major John M. Jenkins, I.G., from Philippines; to proceed by first available transport to the United States for further orders. (Aug. 20, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major James A. Cole, Q.M.C., is relieved detail that corps, Aug. 24, 1914; will remain on present duties until further orders. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Sergt. William J. Boyle, Q.M.C., now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty as overseer at that fort. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 179, War D., Aug. 1, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Ralph H. Bogle, Q.M.C., revoked. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Presley Holliday, Q.M.C., upon return to Seattle, Wash., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Erasmus G. West, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., expiration furlough to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Fred J. Jackson, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Manila on transport scheduled to leave Oct. 5, 1914, for duty in Philippine Department. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Sergt. Arthur S. Bridson, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Manila on transport to leave Oct. 5, 1914, for duty as clerk in the Philippine Department. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Sergt. George P. Tiesler, Q.M.C., Douglas, Ariz., to Manila on transport to leave Oct. 5, 1914, for duty as clerk in the Philippine Department. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Sergt. Paul Starek, Q.M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort McDowell, Cal., to report not later than Oct. 1, 1914, for duty as clerk. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John W. Mayben, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on Army transport Logan. (Aug. 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 184, War D., Aug. 7, 1914, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Arvid Torngren, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Major William A. Phillips, O.D., is relieved detail that department, Aug. 31, 1914. He is assigned to 5th Infantry Sept. 1, 1914, and join regiment. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Brady, Q.M.C., is relieved duty as assistant to quartermaster, U.S. Forces, Vera Cruz, Mexico, about Oct. 1, 1914, to St. Louis, Mo., depot quartermaster for duty as assistant. (Aug. 26, War D.)

The C.O., Camp Dawson, Caldwell, W.Va., will send Q.M. Sergt. Thomas J. Berney, Q.M.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty settlement of accounts pertaining to joint camps. Sergeant Berney will then return to proper station, Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 26, E.D.)

Sergt. Clarence G. Hoffman, Q.M.C., to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 26, E.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Adolph H. Schneider, Q.M.C., now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Wingate, N.M., for temporary duty, relieve Q.M. Sergt. Joseph C. Taylor, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Manila on transport scheduled to leave Oct. 5, 1914, for duty in Philippine Department. (Aug. 26, War D.)

DETAILS TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 21st Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Oct. 27, 1914, vice Capt. Earle W. Tanner, Q.M.C., relieved detail that corps, Oct. 26, 1914, assigned to 30th Inf., Oct. 27, 1914, and will join that regiment. Captain Tanner will be assigned to a company by the C.O., 30th Inf. Captain Clark to San Francisco and take first available transport after Oct. 27, 1914, for Philippines for assignment to duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Capt. Ward Dabney, 6th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Oct. 21, 1914, vice Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, Q.M.C., relieved detail that corps, Oct. 20, 1914, assigned to 6th Inf., Oct. 21, 1914, and will then join that regiment. Captain Kerwin will be assigned to a company by the C.O., 6th Inf. Captain Dabney will report to constructing quartermaster, San Francisco, for duty as assistant. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Capt. G. Souland Turner, 7th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Sept. 30, 1914, vice Capt. William B. Cochran, Q.M.C., relieved detail that corps, Sept. 29, 1914, assigned to 7th Inf., Sept. 30, 1914, and will join that regiment. Captain Cochran will be assigned to a company by the C.O., 7th Inf. Captain Turner will report in person at Vera Cruz, Mexico, for assignment to duty as assistant to quartermaster. (Aug. 26, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, S.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. Edgar W. Miller relieved duty Fort Ontario, N.Y., upon arrival of Major Horace D. Bloomer; to Texas City, Texas, 2d Division, for duty.

Capt. Samuel S. Creighton relieved duty with 2d Division and from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport about Dec. 5, 1914, for Honolulu for assignment to duty.

Capt. Leon C. Garcia, now on leave, is relieved duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., upon expiration of said leave; proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas O. Walker, M.R.C. (Aug. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 171, July 23, 1914, War D., as relieves Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C., from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital upon arrival of Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C. is amended so as to relieve Captain Wickline from duty at the hospital, to take effect Oct. 4, 1914. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., to posts named for purpose of making inspection of medical department and sanitary condition of troops and posts: Coast Defenses of Boston, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound. (Aug. 26, E.D.)

Major Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C., is detailed as medical examiner and witness before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., in Par. 36, S.O. 176, July 29, 1914, War D., vice Capt. Edward M. Talbott, M.C., hereby relieved and will report for duty accordingly. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Major Robert E. Noble, M.C. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 7, 1914, granted Capt. Jay W. Grissinger, M.C. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Leave twenty days to Capt. Charles F. Morse, M.O. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Capt. Charles C. Demmer, M.C., upon return from leave, to Fort Ruger, H.T., Coast Defenses of Oahu, for duty, relieving Major Matthew A. De Laney, M.C., who will proceed to Department Hospital for duty. (Aug. 3, H.D.)

Upon arrival at Honolulu, compliance with Par. 16, S.O. 147, c.s., War D., 1st Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., to Fort Shafter for duty. (Aug. 3, H.D.)

Upon arrival at Honolulu, compliance with Par. 16, S.O. 147, c.s., War D., 1st Lieut. Neal N. Wood, M.C., to Schofield Barracks for duty. (Aug. 3, H.D.)

Leave fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Wariner, M.C. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave two months, when services can be spared, to Major Horace D. Bloomer, M.C. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Clarence R. Bell, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by Par. 14, S.O. 102, May 1, 1914, War Dept., vice 1st Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.C., hereby relieved. (Aug. 25, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James G. Flynn, M.R.C., relieved duty Fort Crockett, Texas, Sept. 1, 1914; to his home, and relieved active duty in Medical Reserve Corps. (Aug. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert Du Rant Harden, M.R.C., relieved duty Fort Monroe, and from duty assigned in orders from Hqs., Eastern D., time to report in person about Sept. 15, 1914, Army Medical School, for duty. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Each of following officers of Medical Reserve Corps relieved duty at station specified time to report in person about Sept. 15, 1914, Army Medical School, for duty: First Lieut. William O. Bailey, Fort Washington, Md.; 1st Lieut. Rugus H. Hagood, Jr., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 1st Lieut. David D. Hogan, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Raymond E. Scott, Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. Harry H. Southwick, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick H. Sparenberger, M.R.C., relieved duty Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas C. Walker, M.R.C., upon relief duty Fort Rodman, Mass., to Texas City, Texas, 2d Division, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Alfred H. Thomas, M.R.C., to active duty in service of the United States; proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry du R. Phelan, M.R.C., about Sept. 1, 1914, to station, Fort Barry, Cal., for duty until such time as necessary to proceed to Philippines, as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Ernest E. Roberts, M.R.C., relieved temporary duty Fort Moultrie, S.C., Sept. 1, 1914; return to proper station, Fort Caswell, N.C., stand relieved from duty Sept. 15, 1914, proceed home, relieved active duty in Medical Reserve Corps, upon expiration of leave granted this date. Leave two months granted 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Roberts, M.R.C., upon arrival at his home. (Aug. 26, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Par. 8, S.O. 193, War D., Aug. 17, 1914, relating to Sergt. 1st Class George E. Murphy, H.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Texas City, Texas, upon return from Europe of Sergt. 1st Class John M. Corson, H.C. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John J. Hurley, H.C., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence on first available transport to Manila for duty in Philippine Department. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William McFarland, H.C., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2, and Sergt. 1st Class E. Glucksberg to Fort Adams, R.I. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick Thomas, H.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas J. Walker, H.C., Seattle, Wash., to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fred S. Owen, H.C., Fort Niagara, N.Y., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Sergt. Calvin E. Hendershot, H.C., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., his services no longer required that post, to commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 24, War D.)

The C.O., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, will send a sergeant of Hospital Corps from Fort Worden to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty, vice Sergt. Lewis B. Houston, H.C., recently transferred to transport Dix for duty. (Aug. 15, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Francis E. Thuney, H.C., the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., Oct. 1, 1914, to Fort McDowell, Cal., permission to delay sixty days en route for own convenience, and on first available transport to Manila for duty in Philippine Department. (Aug. 25, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C. OF E.

Major Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., in addition to duties assigned him in Par. 38, S.O. 182, Aug. 5, 1914, War D., is detailed for consultation or to superintend construction or repair to any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the 6th Lighthouse District, to relieve Major George F. Howell, C.E., of that duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., detailed recorder of Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 7th Cav., relieved. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Company F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, completion annual target practice, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., relieved further duty Progressive Military Map of U.S. and will return by rail to proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., accompanied by its personnel of the Q.M. Corps and of the Hospital Corps, except Sergt. 1st Class Marshall S. Howard, H.C. (Aug. 13, Western D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Leo J. Ahern, O.D. (second lieutenant, Field Art.), to Tobyhanna, Pa., about Sept. 15, 1914, to 1st Battalion, 3d Field Art., for duty one week, and return to proper station. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Anthony Thomas, Galveston, Texas, to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Harvey A. Clark, San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Patrick Fitzgerald, who will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Amos A. Carter, who will be sent to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George A. Westover, Fort Ruger, H.T., to Fort

McDowell, Cal., thence to Fort Lawton, Wash., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Ole Nelson, who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Honolulu for duty in Hawaiian Department. (Aug. 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. William M. Fassett, S.C., to Fort Sam Houston, to represent the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, as instructor in school to be held that post Sept. 15, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914, to prepare selected enlisted men of the Regular Army for duty with Organized Militia under Sec. 20 of the Militia law, and upon completion of this duty return to proper station. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Mason, S.C., Fairbanks, Alaska, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to arrive about Sept. 15, and take charge of third section of Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, relieving 1st Lieut. William W. Harris, Jr., S.G., who will comply with Par. 9, S.O. 169, War D., July 31, 1914. (Aug. 15, Western D.)

The following officers now on aviation duty are detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and are rated as junior military aviators with the rank of first lieutenant: Second Lieuts. Thomas S. Bowen, 6th Inf., Douglas B. Netherwood, C.A.C., and Byron Q. Jones, 14th Cav. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. John A. Perry, S.C., Wrangell, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., to officer in charge of Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System for duty in his office. (Aug. 7, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. William Grant, S.C., on duty with 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the Army Service Schools, for duty. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. James Kelly, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and on transport to leave Oct. 5, 1914, to Honolulu, for duty with Field Co. E, Signal Corps. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward W. Yates, S.C., Honolulu, H.T., will be sent on first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Delbert D. Pittman, S.C., Fort Gibbon, Alaska, when services can be spared, to Valdez, Alaska, first section Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, for duty. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles A. Little, S.C., Ketchikan, Alaska, to Hadley, Alaska, duty as operator in charge, relieving Sergt. John M. Wastles, S.C., who will proceed to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty as operator in charge telegraph office that fort. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. John C. Stewart, S.C., now at Fort Gibbon, to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, temporary duty. Immediately upon re-enlistment to Petersburg, Alaska, for duty as operator in charge of radio station. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. James Egan, S.C., now serving on second section of Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, when services can be spared, to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty pending further orders. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

The following first class sergeants, Signal Corps, upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., to stations indicated for duty: Philip F. McQuillan to Ketchikan, Alaska; John H. Hoepfel to Sitka, Alaska; Van B. Rector and John O. Sherlock to Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

Sergt. William T. Barr, S.C., on duty with 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty connection maintenance and repair of post telephone system. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Sergt. James C. Pierson, S.C., St. Michael, Alaska, to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty pending receipt of orders. (Aug. 11, Western D.)

Sergt. Jay E. McLouth, S.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the Army Service Schools, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Sergt. Benjamin F. Hill, S.C., now at Petersburg, Alaska, to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to reach there not later than Sept. 25. Upon re-enlistment, to Wrangell, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 138, Western D., June 18, 1914, is amended so as to direct officer in charge of first section Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System at Valdez, Alaska, accompanied when necessary by an enlisted man of Signal Corps, to perform duties specified in that order, in place of officer originally designated. (Aug. 15, Western D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

COL. WALTER L. FINLEY, ATTACHED.

Par. 16, S.O. 177, Western D., Aug. 4, 1914, amended to read: Major William T. Littebrant, 1st Cav., upon expiration of leave recently granted, to San Ysidro, Cal., and assume command of troops stationed that point and at Tecate, Cal. All official correspondence will be had through him. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav., on detached service with his troop at Calexico, Cal., return about Sept. 15 to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., thence for a course at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to report that post Sept. 25, 1914. (Aug. 11, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Leave four months, about Oct. 15, 1914, to Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav. (Aug. 24, E.D.)

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., detailed for general recruiting service, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1914, for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM.

Capt. Philip W. Corbuser, 3d Cav., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by Par. 14, S.O. 102, May 1, 1914, War D., vice Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, Cav., hereby relieved. (Aug. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 181, Aug. 4, 1914, War Dept., as directs 2d Lieut. Harold M. Rayner, 3d Cav., for duty at Fort Riley, Sept. 25, 1914, is amended to direct Lieutenant Rayner to proceed there Oct. 6, 1914, for duty at Mounted Service School. (Aug. 25, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM D. BEACH.

First Lieut. Abbott Boone transferred from 4th Cavalry to 7th Cavalry, and upon expiration of leave to San Francisco and sail on transport about Sept. 5, 1914, for Manila, P.I., and join regiment to which transferred. (Aug. 24, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH A. GASTON.

Capt. Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav., to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for examination, and return to place of receipt of this order. (Aug. 21, War D.)

The name of Capt. Abraham G. Lott, 6th Cav., is placed on list of detached officers, Sept. 23, 1914, and the name of Capt. Edmund M. Leary, Cav., is removed therefrom, Sept. 22, 1914. Captain Leary is assigned to 9th Cav., Sept. 23, 1914. He is relieved duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join regiment to which assigned. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank K. Roas, 6th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1914. (Aug. 24, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav., is detailed to take second year course at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, proceed at once for duty accordingly. (Aug. 22, 1914.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav. (Aug. 26, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

The name of 1st Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, 12th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Sept. 1, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Levi G. Brown, Cav., is removed therefrom, Aug. 31, 1914. Lieutenant Brown is assigned to the 13th Cav., Sept. 1, 1914. He will join station to which assigned. (Aug. 20, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Second Lieut. James R. Hill, 13th Cav., detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, Sept. 1, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Levi G. Brown, Cav., relieved. (Aug. 20, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE H. MORGAN.

Second Lieut. Joseph Plassmeyer, jr., 15th Cav., is hereby

transferred from Troop G to unassigned. In compliance with G.O. 59, War D., July 30, 1914, the hereinbelow named second lieutenants, graduates of U.S.M.A., are assigned to troops set opposite their respective names: Second Lieut. Thomas Henry Rees, jr., Troop M, and 2d Lieut. Robert Dyer McDonald, Troop C. (Aug. 14, 15th U.S. Cav.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Levi G. Brown, Cav., is removed from list of detached officers, Aug. 31, 1914, and is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, Sept. 1. He will join regiment and station as assigned. He is also relieved from college duty at College Station, Texas. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, Cav., upon receipt of notice from C.O., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will proceed to that hospital for observation and treatment. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. Macdonald, Cav., report to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Leave ten days to Major Samuel G. Jones, Cav. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The name of Capt. Edmund M. Leary, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers and he is assigned to the 9th Cavalry. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Capt. Julien E. Gaujoir, Cav., relieved duty as inspector-instructor, 8th Cavalry District, Organized Militia, Sept. 30, 1914; join regiment to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. Macdonald, Cav., relieved treatment Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; join proper station. (Aug. 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LUCIEN G. BERRY.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated Aug. 13, 1914, Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., 4th Field Art., to Vera Cruz, Mexico, U.S. Expeditionary Forces, for duty. (Aug. 14, 2d Div.)

Leave twenty-five days, about Aug. 19, 1914, to Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., 4th Field Art. (Aug. 19, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. James H. Burns, 4th Field Art., proceed on first available Army transport to Vera Cruz, Mexico, Expeditionary Forces, for duty. (Aug. 17, 2d Div.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wisner, commanding Pacific Coast Artillery District, accompanied by Major Louis R. Burgess, C.A.C., district materiel officer, at proper time during current month to Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Columbia, Wash., to witness Coast Artillery service practice; then to Fort Canby, Wash., to make inspection; and upon completion thereof return to station at Fort Miley. (Aug. 13, Western D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 170, July 22, 1914, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Hearn is relieved from duty as assistant to Chief of Coast Artillery, Sept. 15, 1914, and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty as fort commander, Fort Hancock, N.J. (Aug. 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 182, Aug. 5, 1914, War D., as directs Major Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C., to report for assignment to duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., is amended so as to direct Major Ferguson upon expiration of leave to proceed to San Francisco and take first available transport for the Philippines for duty at Fort Mills, P.I. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1914, to Major Thomas F. Dwyer, C.A.C. Major Dwyer will sail for the Philippines about Oct. 5, 1914, instead of Sept. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, to Capt. Alexander Greig, jr., C.A.C. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Capt. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C., is transferred from 60th Co. to 35th Co., and upon expiration of leave will join company to which transferred. (Aug. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis G. Delano, C.A.C., from duty on the Progressive Military Map, Aug. 24, 1914, to West Point, N.Y. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 191, these headquarters, Aug. 18, 1914, detailing range officers at the National Divisional Competition A, to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., is amended by substituting the names of 1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles and 2d Lieut. Oscar Krupp, C.A.C., in place of 1st Lieut. Edward A. Stockton, jr., and 2d Lieut. Edward B. Dennis, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Leave thirteen days, about Sept. 11, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Samuel J. Heidner, C.A.C. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave two months, completion duty at National Divisional Competition A, Sea Girt, N.J., granted 2d Lieut. Reuben N. Perley, C.A.C. (Aug. 22, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Philip R. Faymonville, C.A.C., relieved further duty connection Progressive Military Map of U.S. from Aug. 4. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave one month and twenty-three days, permission to leave Department, upon arrival San Francisco of September transport, granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Baxter, C.A.C., Fort Kamehameha, H.T. (Aug. 7, H.D.)

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to 2d Lieut. Robert M. Perkins, C.A.C. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Major Frank G. Mauldin to lieutenant colonel, July 25, 1914.

Capt. James B. Mitchell to major, July 25, 1914.

First Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth to captain, July 25, 1914.

Second Lieut. Fredrick E. Kingman to first lieutenant, July 23, 1914.

Second Lieut. Simon W. Sperry to first lieutenant, July 23, 1914.

Second Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, jr., to first lieutenant, July 23, 1914.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Steese, to first lieutenant, July 23, 1914.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Stovall to first lieutenant, July 23, 1914.

Second Lieut. Fenelon Cannon to first lieutenant, July 25, 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Mauldin and 1st Lieutenants Kingman, Sperry, Steese, Stovall and Cannon will remain on present duties at present stations.

Upon expiration of leave Major Mitchell to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty as fort commander, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Captain Farnsworth is assigned to 166th Company, C.A.C. First Lieutenant Swan will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Oahu, for assignment to a company. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Leave one month, upon relief duty, Fort Hancock, N.J., to Lieut. Col. Morris K. Barroll, C.A.C. (Aug. 25, E.D.)

Major Samuel A. Kephart, C.A.C., to Galveston, Texas, not later than Sept. 1, 1914, for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Capt. Willis G. Peace, C.A.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Leave for ten days, about Sept. 11, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Ward E. Duvall, C.A.C. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Owen A. McGarry, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 130, War D., June 4, 1914, as directs that Sergt. Major (J.G.) Andrew Duncan, C.A.C., be sent from Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Crockett, Texas, is amended to direct that he be sent from that depot upon expiration of present furlough

granted Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 1st Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Aug. 11, H.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM A. MANN.

First Lieut. Russell James, 3d Inf., is detailed inspector-instructor Militia of New York; proceed at once to New York city for duty. (Aug. 24, War D.)

First Sergt. Donald A. Black, Co. I, 3d Inf., placed upon retired list and will repair to his home. (Aug. 20, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT C. VAN VLIET.

The sick leave granted Major John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., extended one month. (Aug. 20, War D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 154, July 2, 1914, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf., is revoked, and the leave granted him is effective until Oct. 1, 1914, at which time he will join 4th Infantry. (Aug. 20, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. MORTON.

So much of Par. 48, S.O. 169, July 21, 1914, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Thompson Lawrence, 5th Inf., to sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Nov. 5, 1914, for Manila, P.I., is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1915. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Lawrence will report to C.O., 8th Infantry, for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL W. MILLER.

COL. WILLIAM F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

Leave thirty days, about Aug. 31, 1914, to Col. Samuel W. Miller, 10th Inf. (Aug. 24, P.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. ABNER PICKERING.

Capt. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 8th Infantry. Captain McGrew will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail about Oct. 5, 1914, for Manila, and join regiment. (Aug. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia of Wyoming, and upon expiration of present leave will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., for duty accordingly. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Sergt. William F. McMullen, Co. M, 11th Inf., is placed upon retired list and will repair to his home. (Aug. 21, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. RICHARD H. WILSON.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Sept. 1, granted Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 14, Western D.)

Leave twenty days, at once, granted 1st Lieut. Edmund B. Gregory, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Leave twenty days, at once, granted 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. OMAR BUNDY.

First Lieut. Elliott Casarez, 16th Inf., on Aug. 15 relieved further duty military mapping with Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers; return to proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, upon completion of which proceed to El Paso, Texas, and report to commanding general, 8th Brigade, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 11, Western D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., now on leave, will upon expiration of leave join proper station. (Aug. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 17th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., Sept. 1, 1914. (Aug. 24, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. ROGERS.

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Lonergan, 18th Inf., is relieved duty this division about Aug. 18, 1914, and will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for temporary duty. Upon expiration of the leave comply with Par. 46, S.O. 169, War D., 1914. (Aug. 17, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. PARKE.

Major George D. Moore, 20th Inf., relieved present duties, Aug. 31, 1914, and will join regiment. (Aug. 21, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

COL. WILLIAM LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf., detached service, Fort Douglas, Utah, return to Vancouver Barracks, to comply with orders detailing him as inspector-instructor of Militia of Arizona and requiring him to proceed to Phoenix, Ariz., to reach that city about Aug. 15. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Leave one month, effective Sept. 1, 1914, granted 1st Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf. (Aug. 22, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES M. TRUITT.

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, granted 1st Lieut. Donald J. MacLachlan, 22d Inf. (Aug. 17, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. WALTER K. WRIGHT.

Leave two months, about Sept. 9, 1914, to Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 23d Inf. (Aug. 18, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Daniel H. Torrey, 23d Inf., is extended ten days. (Aug. 15, 2d Div.)

Para. 5 and 6, S.O. 133, c.s., these headquarters, relating to Capt. Ernest M. Reeve, 23d Inf., are revoked. (Aug. 15, 2d Div.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., and Major Joseph Frazier, 1st Inf., are detailed as members of the board convened at Schofield Barracks, H.T., by Par. 4, S.O. 57, these headquarters, c.s., vice Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst and Major Charles E. Taysman, 1st Inf., hereby relieved as members of said board. (Aug. 5, H.D.)

Principal Musi. Benjamin L. Glover, band, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Aug. 6, H.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1914, granted 1st Lieut. David G. C. Garrison, 26th Inf. Lieutenant Garrison will sail for the Philippines about Oct. 5, 1914, instead of Sept. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William H. Johnson, 26th Inf., is placed in temporary command of Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, Aug. 31, 1914, relieving Lieut. Col. Franklin O. Johnson, Cav., and will remain on this duty until relieved by permanent commanding officer to be detailed by the War Department for this duty. (Aug. 19, 2d Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. MALLORY.

Major Edward R. Chrisman, 29th Inf., is assigned to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for station. (Aug. 20, E.D.)

Capt. Briant H. Wells, 29th Inf., from Newport News, Va., to New York city for duty as Q.M. on the transport Cristobal. (Aug. 20, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. MCCOY.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 30th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 1, 1914. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Cook Daniel E. Dwyer, Co. D, 30th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Aug. 20, War D.)

The 30th Infantry having changed station recently from Alaska to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and having been unable to complete its annual target practice at the different posts in Alaska during the period fixed for those posts by G.O. 17, Western D., 1913, the practice season for this regiment at its present station is extended to include Sept. 30, 1914. (Aug. 18, Western D.)

Batt. Sergt. Major Edward R. McFarland, 8th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is transferred as private to Signal Corps and assigned to duty at Fort Mason, Cal. (Aug. 25, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—LIEUT. COL.

Sick leave four months granted 2d Lieut. Urbino Nadal, P.R.R. of Infantry. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Leave three months, about Oct. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Adolfo J. de Hostos, P.R.R. of Infantry. (Aug. 21, E.D.)

INFANTRY.—UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, Inf. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Leave until Sept. 4, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Inf. (Aug. 26, War D.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, INFANTRY.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, 11th Inf., to colonel, July 20, 1914, assigned to 16th Inf.

Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., unassigned, to lieutenant colonel, July 20, 1914, assigned to 19th Inf.

Capt. John K. Miller, unassigned, to major, July 20, 1914, assigned to 9th Inf.

First Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., to captain, July 20, 1914, attached to 1st Inf.

Second Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., to first lieutenant, July 20, 1914, assigned to 15th Inf.

Second Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, 24th Inf., to first lieutenant, July 23, 1914, attached to 24th Inf.

Second Lieut. James C. Williams, 9th Inf., to first lieutenant, July 23, 1914, attached to 9th Inf.

Upon expiration of their present leaves Colonel Bundy and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson will join regiments to which assigned, respectively.

Major Miller and 1st Lieutenant Williams will remain on present duties.

Captain Jackson and 1st Lieutenants Dixon and Meredith will remain on duty with regiments to which attached or assigned in this order. They will be assigned to companies by their regimental commanders.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman (major, Philippine Scouts, is relieved assignment to 7th Cavalry. (Aug. 21, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Texas. (Aug. 22, War D.)

The leave granted Major Robert S. Woodson, retired, is extended until Aug. 31, 1914. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, in addition to his present duties at Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, is detailed upon his own application as professor of military science and tactics at Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. (Aug. 22, War D.)

ARMY RIFLE TEAM, DIVISION A.

The following officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are designated as members of the U.S. Army Rifle Team National Competition, Division A, to compete in that competition: Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., team captain; 1st Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., team coach; Q.M. Sergt. Donald McDonald, Co. M, 3d Inf., team spotter.

Principals: Sergt. Henry E. Kimberling, Co. L, 29th Inf., Co. L, 3d Inf., Co. E, 5th Inf., Q.M. Sergt. Charles A. McCormick, Troop F, 2d Cav., Corp. John Grandy, Troop D, 2d Cav., Sergt. Eli J. Wells, Co. C, 3d Inf., Pvt. Alford Combs, Co. L, 3d Inf., Corp. Albert Hamme, Co. H, 29th Inf., Corp. Roman Huber, Co. A, 1st Battl. of Engrs., 2d Lieut. William B. Loughborough, 3d Inf., Corp. Henry Clark, Co. B, 1st Battl. of Engrs., Corp. John R. Crown, Troop L, 2d Cav., Corp. Claude Whitebread, Co. L, 29th Inf.

Alternates: Sergt. John Emerson, Co. A, 29th Inf., Sergt. Henry L. Loane, 9th Co., C.A.C., Sergt. Forest W. Hardsaw, 16th Co., C.A.C.

The team will proceed from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Sea Girt, N.J., so as to arrive at the latter place not later than Sept. 1, 1914, to participate in the competitions scheduled to commence Sept. 2, 1914. (S.O., Aug. 19, E.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Major William R. Smith, C.A.C., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the Army retiring board, appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., by Par. 36, S.O. 176, July 29, 1914, War D., vice Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.C., and 2d Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf., hereby relieved. (Aug. 25, War D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to G.C.M. at Texas City, Texas, Aug. 19, 1914. Detail for the court: Texas City, Bullard, 26th Inf., Col. Walter H. Chatfield, Inf. Lieut. Col. Thomas D. Dugan, 6th Cav., Majors William T. Wilder, 22d Inf., George G. Gately, 4th Field Art., Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 18th Inf., Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., Charles W. Castle, 11th Inf., Ulysses G. Vorriell, 18th Inf., Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., George S. Simond, 22d Inf., Charles D. Herron, 23d Inf., Duncan K. Major, jr., 18th Inf., J.A. (Aug. 14, 2d Div.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 13	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 23 for Galveston, Texas.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., Aug. 10; left Honolulu Aug. 24.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

MCLELLAN—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., Aug. 15 for San Francisco; left Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 26.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila Aug. 5; left Guam Aug. 29.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Warren, Mass.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Rodman, Mass.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFFELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Adams, R.I.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 22, 1914.

Capt. E. D. Scott, 6th Field Art., left this week for his new station at Fort Leavenworth. Brig. Gen. S. H. Lincoln, U.S.A., retired, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Lieut. C. L. Stevenson, 15th Cav., is the guest of Mrs. Frank Ainsa, in El Paso.

Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Doyle had as guests at dinner at the Country Club on Saturday Mrs. A. Croisset and Capt. L. T. Boisseau. Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Porcher and children left El Paso this week for their station at Mobile, Ala. They have been visiting Lieutenant Porcher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Porcher, at their home near El Paso for several weeks. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing entertained last Saturday with a dinner at the Country Club complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burges, of El Paso. The party included Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa, Mrs. J. C. Murphy, Miss Valeria Garrard and Lieut. W. W. Gordon. All remained to enjoy the week-end dance. Lieut. Henry B. Claggett passed through El Paso this week, en route to Texas City, from a visit with the family of Senator A. B. Fall, at Three Rivers, N.M.

Troops E and G, 15th Cavalry, under command of Capt. William Johnston and Richard E. Going, left the post the first of the week for the Big Bend country, where they will do border patrol duty for the next four months.

The Valley Inn in Yaleta was the scene of a pleasant gathering of Army people on Saturday at luncheon, returning overland from Marfa, Texas, to this post. Comprising the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Howard Tatum, Capt. Louis C. Duncan, George W. Moses, Benjamin Lear, Lieut. C. O. Barnes, Robert O. Armond and W. A. Coles. The Army Bridge Club was entertained on Monday by Mrs. Henry M. Nelly and was the last meeting, as so many members have left. The first prize was won by Miss Valeria Garrard.

The Enlisted Men's Club entertained Saturday evening with a dance at the post hall. The music was by the orchestra of the 15th Cavalry band and many members and friends enjoyed the evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge were the guests of honor of a farewell dinner given Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt. The table was decorated with yellow in honor of the Cavalry. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok and Miss Shackette. Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav., left this week for their new station at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt entertained Tuesday afternoon with a farewell party complimentary to Mrs. Robert D. Read and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, who are leaving soon. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Ben Lear and John Sherwood. Yellow flowers decorated the rooms very attractively. Only the ladies from the garrison were included. Mrs. Theodore Schultz, wife of Captain Schultz, 9th Cav., passed through El Paso this week, en route to join her husband at Douglas, Ariz., from St. Louis, Mo. A jolly crowd of Army people enjoyed Cantaloupe Day at Clint, twelve miles from El Paso, on Tuesday, motoring to the old town from the city. In the party were Mesdames Michael M. McNamee, J. S. Murphy, Frank Ainsa, the Misses Mae McCabe, Birdie Hill, Enid Ainsa, Marion Ainsa, Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, William Johnston, W. W. Brander, Richard B. Going, John A. Wagner, Lieut. John W. Sherwood and Robert Tate.

Sergt. Rupert Bailey, Machine-gun Platoon, 16th Inf., had two ribs broken at the gymkhana last Saturday at Washington Park. In the steeplechase he was thrown, but did not realize that he was badly injured and finished out the day's program; later it was discovered that his ribs were broken and he was brought to the post hospital.

A number of the Mexican prisoners interned at Fort Wingate last week made an attempt to escape by means of a tunnel 100 feet in length which they had dug from the inside of the stockade to houses on the outside; the digging was not discovered by the guard, as the Mexicans had been allowed to work in the stockade with their tools. The coming winter and the additional dirt was used in their making. After the attempt was discovered a stronger guard was placed on the camp.

The 6th Artillery officers and ladies were hosts at the weekly hop at the post hall Tuesday evening. The decorations were unusually attractive; a canopy of yellow occupied the middle of the room and at either end the Infantry blue and the Artillery red was used. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Major William McNair, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Doyle, to whom the guests were presented by Lieut. Neil G. Finch. The Artillery band furnished music and between dances punch was served. The committee in charge of these weekly dances is composed of Capt. B. r. Nicklin, 20th Inf.; Lieut. J. A. Barnes, 15th Cav.; Lieut. W. H. Simpson, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Neil G. Finch, 6th Field Art.; Lieut. F. C. Rogers, 16th Inf.

The Col. Haydon Y. Grubbs Camp of the 6th Infantry, Spanish War Veterans, held a large and interesting meeting last Saturday at Ryan's hall, in El Paso. Chief Musician Max Muller presided. Chaplain John A. Randolph, of the regiment, was elected delegate to attend the national encampment in September at Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Hammond were guests of honor at a pleasant dinner Friday, prior to their departure for the East, of which Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa were hosts. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. J. C. Murphy, Miss Mae McCabe, Capt. Douglas Potts, Capt. Orrin Wolfe, Lieut. W. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond leave next week for West Point. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing has joined the Army polo players and is quite an enthusiast over the game. Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, Q.M. at Fort Myer, Va., who has been in El Paso, returned home Saturday, accompanied by her father, Judge Joseph Magoffin, who will spend some time with her.

Major Edson A. Lewis is now in command of the 6th Infantry, as Col. Francis J. Kernan is on leave. Mrs. Parke and children, family of Col. John S. Parke, 20th Inf., are expected to reach New York this week from London; they were in Brussels ten days ago, but succeeded in getting out before active hostilities began. Colonel Parke was at one time military attaché to Belgium.

The Army gymkhana held last Saturday afternoon at Washington Park was an interesting and fun-producing occasion, watched by hundreds of El Pasoans. Troop A, 15th Cav., in command of Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, performed many difficult drill feats and was loudly cheered. The contests between the batteries of the 6th Field Artillery were won by Battery B; the machine-gun contest by the first section of the 16th Infantry. There were Roman and other races, steeplechases and many feats of endurance, which were exciting and interesting. Major John Hines, 6th Inf., acted as the starter, Capt. M. L. Crimmins as the announcer, and the judges' bench was filled by Gen. John J. Pershing, Major Hines, Major William Lewis, Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, Robert W. Mearns, J. N. Pickering, E. H. Agnew, with Capt. Thomas A. Pearce and Lieut. W. W. Gordon as timekeepers.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 23, 1914.

Miss Sherman, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Beebe, left Friday for her home in Michigan. Captain Magee, M.C., on duty with a Militia camp at Springfield, Ill., spent Tuesday with his family. Mrs. Magee gave a beach party Tuesday evening. Mrs. Charles McClure, who has been ill with appendicitis, has returned to the post and is with Mrs. Taussig at the club.

Mrs. Burt had a beach supper Monday for Miss Trout, Mr. Tupper, Lieutenant Yount and Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Con

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In reply to anxious inquiries from some of our readers, we would state that the editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 15, "Is the Kaiser Glory-Mad?" was written by one of our editorial staff who is a native-born American with generations of American lineage, and not a German as some have surmised. It was a logical deduction from well established facts, considered without prejudice or favor; such a deduction as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is accustomed to make in considering all subjects. It is strange how prone those who have a prejudice or bias themselves are to suspect it in others. If there is any class of men who should seek to ascertain the facts in regard to the present great war in Europe it is the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. They should join with us in striving to consider all subjects in the "dry light of reason."

Exhaustive tests were made August 26 of the guns at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal. The tests were reported as entirely satisfactory. There was an all-day firing of the guns with both normal and overcharges.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1853. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR THE ARMY.

When the question of adequate land forces for national defense comes up in the next session of Congress the discussion of the Army post problem will be renewed. Congress will be seeking to increase the strength of the Army at a minimum expense, and it will soon become apparent that a great reduction in its cost, as well as an increase in its efficiency, can be brought about by concentrating it and abandoning the present system of small posts. The unnecessary cost of keeping the Army under its present distribution has been apparent for some time. But unfortunately there has been no general interest manifested in Congress in the question of national defense as it pertains to the Army and as a consequence no attention has been paid to the numerous suggestions from the military authorities as to how efficiency could be combined with economy. The Army has been looked upon as a police force by the average Congressman, and he has held exalted ideas of untrained volunteers. He has really believed that a good healthy American citizen could leave his civilian employment on one day and shoulder a gun on the next and defeat in battle the trained soldiers of any nation. The lesson common to all of our wars seems to have made no impression upon a great majority of our public officials and influential citizens. But now as an opportunity is given to observe from an unprejudiced standpoint the movements of the armies of Europe, for only three or four weeks, it is beginning to dawn upon thoughtful public men in every walk of life that our present military policy threatens our very existence as a nation.

As a result, local interests must yield to the general welfare of the nation. It is not believed that the people of this country will much longer tolerate the expensive system of military posts that this government is maintaining. The recommendations of Army officers will command respect in the next Congress when the real work of developing an adequate land force is taken up. At a minimum expense, and the time for concealing the Army the Army appears to be near at hand.

Secretary of War Garrison may be depended upon in his next annual report to make some very important recommendations along this line. Since he has been in office he has visited practically every Army post in the United States, and has been giving much of his time to the study of Army problems from the standpoint of strengthening our land forces and increasing the efficiency of the Army. When the time comes for the return of the troops from Vera Cruz and the Mexican border, if peace is restored in Mexico, there will be an excellent opportunity for the Secretary to take preliminary steps toward a tactical distribution of the Army. He cannot solve the entire problem without legislation and in his annual report he will ask assistance from Congress.

The War Department will shortly take up the question of sending more Coast Artillery troops to the Panama Canal fortifications. Eventually there will be twelve companies stationed on the Canal with a defense at each end of the waterway. In all probability there will be a colonel in the command of each of the defenses, and it will be found necessary to increase the number of troops above twelve companies to take care of all of the fortifications. When the necessary mobile troops are stationed on the Canal a general officer will be assigned to the duty of commanding all of the forces in the Zone.

As soon as the troops are returned from Vera Cruz and the Mexican border steps will be taken to send at least a part of the mobile Army provided for in the plans for the defense of the Canal. All of the organizations will be raised to the maximum peace strength and the General Staff will urge the Secretary of War to send the troops to the Canal at the earliest possible date. The rapid progress of events in the European war has emphasized the importance of having the Canal completely garrisoned by a sufficient force of mobile and Coast Artillery troops.

After war is threatened, or strained relations exist between the United States and some other Power, there will be no opportunity to send additional troops to the Canal. All the troops that are needed for the defense of the Canal must be sent there in time of peace. It would be unwise even now when the United States is in no way involved in the European war to send troops to the Canal. Such an action might be construed as the intention of the United States to participate in the great world-wide war. The marine barracks for which Congress appropriated money will be probably completed next spring, after which some troops will be sent to the Canal. Some of the Coast Artillery companies may be sent before that time.

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to recommend a further amendment to the proposed treaty with Nicaragua. The paraphrase of the Platt Amendment giving the United States

something in the nature of a protectorate over the little republic already has been eliminated to meet serious criticism within and without the committee, and it is now proposed to provide that the \$3,000,000 to be paid by the United States for a canal right of way be devoted to payment of Nicaragua's national debt. As first proposed by Mr. Bryan, the treaty provided that the money go to internal improvements, and the United States inferentially would have reserved the right to interfere with the Nicaraguan Treasury to the extent of seeing that the treaty was carried out in that particular.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRENCH BORDER.

The strength with which the German advance through northern Belgium is being pressed is shown by their important successes during the past week. On the collapse of the Belgian defense, weakly supported by the Allies, the German columns were rushed to the west. An obstinate resistance was developed along the redan-like line held by the Allies from Mons to Namur and back south to Givet. To clear their flank for further advance the German corps were drawn in from every direction and frontal assaults were made at enormous expense in losses. The line of the Allies held until seriously threatened and was then withdrawn in good order to the new line running through Maubeuge and Givet. The appearance of the Germans before this new line twenty miles to rear only two days after the Mons-Charleroi fight shows an energetic pursuit, and also indicates that the above battle was a rearguard action on a large scale, neither side becoming engaged sufficiently to disrupt their organization.

Reports show that the Germans had their artillery massed close to the head of their advancing columns and that it came into action with telling effect immediately after the contact of troops. One British regiment was successively driven out of three positions by artillery alone, being located and overwhelmed by fire in each new position before the men had time to entrench. This tactical position and use of the field artillery was largely instrumental in shutting in and forcing the surrender of the Army of the Châlons at Sedan on Sept. 2, 1870; it seems to have equal value with the new equipment.

Another tactical feature of that war that is now being repeated is the rushing of heavy siege artillery to the front by the Germans. By this innovation of mobilizing larger caliber guns they secured such superiority of fire that by bombardment alone they forced the surrender of the great majority of the permanent forts of the West. With similar tactical success they have sent into the field their heaviest mortars, to whose fire the capture of the Namur forts is ascribed. An unconfirmed report states that the Belgian steel turrets were demolished by the fire of German 28cm. (11-inch) mortars. The weight of this gun makes such early appearance at the front unlikely; however, the Japanese successfully used them with great effect against Port Arthur.

The efficient work of the German cavalry shows out clearly through the fragmentary reports. While the Belgians held the line of the Dyle the German hussars scoured the country as far as the outskirts of Antwerp, and were largely instrumental in forcing the abandonment of this defensive line. The cavalry followed close on the heels of the retreating columns; occupied Brussels as the last Belgian troops were leaving, and pushed on to the west. In one week this raiding and turning column, consisting of the major part of the corps cavalry of the twelve corps of the Army of the Meuse, has pushed forward over one hundred miles and has pierced the line of the Allies, reaching Cambrai, thirty miles south of Lille.

At the same time a portion of the mounted force, following the retreating Belgian forces toward Antwerp, has made such active demonstrations against the defenses that it took the Belgians five days to recover and by their sortie of last Thursday develop the weakness of the containing force. Meanwhile the first line troops have been freed to march against France, while time was given for reserves to be brought up for the containing forces to hold back the Antwerp garrison.

Not the least valuable work of the German cavalry has been the scouring of the country, suppression of the franc-tireurs, and the overawing of the civil population, thus securing the uninterrupted advance of the main armies.

The developments to date indicate that the Allies' left is fighting a delaying action, and that they plan to refuse this part of the line while delivering their blow elsewhere.

The most important action of the week was the decisive defeat of the French army attempting to pierce the German line between Metz and the Vosges Mountains. This seems to have been an important part of the French plan, and if successful it would have turned the Germans out of their positions in Luxemburg and southern Belgium. The French army of about six corps was driven back forty miles to the line of the Moselle and Meurthe Rivers, from Nancy to St. Die.

The Germans have won the advantage in the first stage of the conflict, and now seem to be massing their armies for an attempt to break through the center of the line of the Allies north of Verdun. The Allies have refused both flanks; they must assume the aggressive again at some point if they hope to hold successfully the line now occupied. The situation along the French border points to a great battle now taking place all along the front that will largely determine the success

of the Germans in the second stage of the invasion of France.

THE RUSSIAN BORDER.

The Russian movements are being pressed with unexpected rapidity, but the general plan is not yet clearly developed. The meagre bulletins on this theater of operations are greatly exaggerated; it is certain that Russia has not 4,000,000 men in her first armies, nor has she 8,000,000 men under arms.

A study of peace locations and her resources of trained men indicates the following possible dispositions of Russian forces. The corps from St. Petersburg, Vilna, Moscow and Kazan form the northern army of thirteen corps, 500,000 men, based on Kovno and Vilna, that is invading East Prussia. The five corps of the Warsaw Conscription District form an army of 200,000 men that is acting as a containing force on the German and Austrian frontiers. The corps from Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and the Don form the army of eight corps, 320,000 men, that is advancing through Brody and Tarnopol in eastern Galicia to seize the passes through the Carpathians south of Lemberg and Przemyśl.

Russia probably has by now 1,000,000 men in her armies at the front. The reserve divisions should increase this force to 1,500,000 by the middle of September. In sixty days, or by Oct. 1, Russia should have 2,000,000 men in her first line.

Including the active army Russia has, according to most reliable reports, a trained force of 5,960,000 men. It may be possible for her in time to put 4,000,000 of these on her western frontier. Her main problem will be to forward to the field armies the immense supplies of food and ammunition that will be required. The remarkable achievements of her supply service in maintaining an army of over 300,000 men at the front in Manchuria, by means of a single track railroad 5,000 miles long, vouches for her success in this department of this war.

The advance into East Prussia has pushed back the German defense to a line running from Königsberg southwest to Thorn. It can hardly be doubted that the German plan provides for only a delaying action in East Prussia, reserving the determined defense for the line of the Vistula, strengthened by the fortresses of Thorn and Danzig and by the bridge heads at Marienburg and Graudenz.

The disposition of the Austrian forces is becoming more clear. One portion has been sent to the French of Strassburg, and an Austrian corps has been sent to Lorraine. In the south Austria has withdrawn her first line troops from Serbia, leaving not more than two corps. An Austrian raiding force penetrated to Kielce, fifty miles across the border on the line from Cracow to Warsaw. An advance of several army corps is being made from Tarnow, seventy miles east of Cracow, toward Lublin in Poland, and has driven back the Russian defense at Krasnik, twenty miles across the border. The defense north and east of Lemberg indicates at least four corps in this district.

The British Foreign Office has published 159 documents giving the diplomatic correspondence preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and this has been followed by a statement from the Germans in a lesser number of official documents. Together they constitute a mass of historical documents beyond our possibilities of publication even in synopsis. Briefly stated, they show that Austria-Hungary had determined to punish Serbia for acts which not only offended Austria's sensibilities, but in the opinion of both Austria and Germany threatened the integrity of the Austrian empire to the advantage of Russia and the ultimate disadvantage of the German states. Under the able lead of Sir Edward Grey, England and France endeavored to obtain a delay of action on the part of Austria to give opportunity for the adjustment of her difficulties with Serbia which threatened to set Europe on fire, as it has done. But Austria, encouraged by the understanding with Germany which would protect her against Russia, was inflexible and refused to listen to the plea for delay, or to consider any plan for the adjustment of her differences with Serbia. Thereupon Russia proceeded to set in motion her unwieldy machinery for mobilizing her vast army, or a large part of it, and this was followed by a peremptory demand by Germany upon Russia to demobilize. What has followed we are recording from week to week. We have endeavored to state as fairly as possible the events preceding the outbreak of hostilities, leaving each one to determine for himself upon whom rests the enormous responsibility for setting the world in flames. The statement we have given above is essential to the completeness of the historical record.

The question as to whether the Coast Artillery will be permitted to conduct target practice around Boston Harbor is still a live issue. Certain summer residents appear to be impressed with the idea that the Coast Artillery should abandon its target practice because one projectile ricocheted and struck the shore near one of the villages along the coast. No damage was done nor was anyone injured, but the residents in that vicinity are thoroughly frightened. In ten years that the Coast Artillery has been conducting target practice with modern guns no civilian has been injured and the total damage to property in outlying possessions, together with that in

the United States has amounted to only \$18,000. Taking into consideration the extravagant estimates that are made of damages done to private property in adjusting such claims the accidents in Coast Artillery target practice for this long period have practically been nothing. Yet some of the people around Boston appear to be anxious to have the United States abandon the instruction of our soldiers guarding its coast defenses in that vicinity. If the Coast Artillery is not allowed to conduct target practice, by which it can develop its ranges and test out its guns, it might as well abandon all the forts in the vicinity of Boston. Fortunately, none of the large business organizations has taken any action on the subject, but there is just enough agitation among busy bodies, resident in that vicinity, to keep the members of Congress from those districts busy protesting to the War Department.

That the objections of the anti-vaccinationists have little weight with the officers of the Army is a fact that seems to be particularly gratifying to the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association, which in a recent editorial comment on the work of the Army medical men at Vera Cruz said: "The United States medical officers at Vera Cruz have had to contend with small-pox, which is always more or less prevalent in Mexico, just as it was in the Philippine Islands before the American invasion. General vaccination was begun on May 18 with virus obtained from the United States, and up to July 1 nearly 45,000 persons had been vaccinated. Since the population is less than 60,000, the vaccination of the entire city will be completed soon, if not completed already, and small-pox there will be a thing of the past. The good effects of vaccination have been shown by the diminution in the number of cases of small-pox. Strange as it may seem, the anti-vaccinationists have offered no comment, but objections to vaccination have little weight with the Army officers who have seen the practical results accomplished from compulsory vaccination in the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico, where small-pox was more or less constantly present until protective measures were instituted." If there is one body of opinion that is hard to reach by means of the sentimentalism of the anti-vaccinationists it is that of the medical men of the Army. When our troops went to the Philippines they found a population that contributed tens of thousands of deaths each year to the mortality lists of small-pox. They lived in the islands long enough to see so thorough a control of small-pox through vaccination that it has ceased to be a scourge and, indeed, is entirely negligible as a disease compared with other ailments of the people. The results in less than a decade among a people who had only the most rudimentary ideas of the necessity of cleanliness was a great triumph for the vaccination begun by the Army medical men and later carried on by their civilian successors. There has been a general cleaning up among the natives as a consequence of the sanitary laws passed and enforced in the Philippines, but the subsidence of the small-pox as a general disease began before the change in the habits of the people could fairly be credited with any improvement in the matter of small-pox. It was vaccination and that alone that freed the islands of the plague, and the medical officers of the Army need something more than the hysterical protests of "antis" to have their opinions on that score changed.

As a substitute for the Weeks bill, legislation providing for the construction of thirty naval auxiliaries at a cost not to exceed \$30,000,000 will probably be reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is also working on legislation along the same lines, and the question has been raised as to which committee has jurisdiction. The ships are to be paid for by an issue of Panama Canal bonds and are to be operated independently of the Navy. The plan to have them commanded by retired Navy officers and manned by men from the Navy has been abandoned. Under the scheme proposed the ships would not be charged up to the maintenance of the Navy, but would be under a Board of Commerce consisting of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Commerce. The Alexander bill provides for the organization of a corporation in which the United States will hold the controlling stock. This provision may be incorporated in the bill to be reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. The advantages of having a separate corporation, or rather a new corporation, would be that part of the fleet could be used in carrying mail to European ports or any other country, as well as South America. The proposal for an independent corporation is another step toward ship subsidy. It is probable that if the Democratic Party were not on record as opposing ship subsidy, a straight ship subsidy bill could be enacted. Clear thinking Democrats in the Senate and the House now realize that a subsidized merchant marine or something of this character is absolutely necessary to maintain our commerce on the high seas and to the furnishing of sufficient naval auxiliary. At the same time, it would be expecting too much of them to repudiate the Democratic national platform and pass a ship subsidy bill, the principle of which was condemned so strongly in the Democratic platform. Not only has ship subsidy been condemned in the platform, but in the discussion of canal tolls the President and Democratic leaders gave as their reasons for repealing the free canal tolls provision that it was a subsidy to American ships.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The President on Aug. 20 approved S.J. Res. 178, granting authority to the American Red Cross to charter a ship or ships of foreign register for the transportation of nurses and supplies and for all uses in connection with the work of that society.

The Senate Committee on Commerce on Aug. 25 favorably reported S. 6011, to reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third lieutenant in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, adding a proviso that he shall first have passed a satisfactory physical examination.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3561) authorizing the President to appoint Frederick H. Lemly a passed assistant paymaster on the active list of the Navy, having had the same under consideration, report the same favorably with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The Secretary of War submits an item of legislation for incorporation in an appropriation bill as follows: "Provided, that the payment for rent of offices heretofore used in the District of Columbia for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and the payments heretofore made for rent of such offices are hereby authorized." From February, 1909, to the present the board has occupied the offices originally rented, first at a cost of \$100 a month, and subsequently at \$75. The accounts covering payments were duly passed by the Treasury until July 17, 1914, when the Comptroller excepted thereto and called attention to an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, providing that no contract shall be made for rent of offices in the District of Columbia until an appropriation therefor shall have been made in terms by Congress. The disbursing officer of the board thereupon suspended further payments of rent. When the then Secretary of War directed that payment of office rent be made from the appropriation of the board, he did so in the evident belief that the terms of the appropriation act "for the necessary expenses" were broad enough to cover the expenditure for rent, and the fact that for more than five years the accounts have been passed by all the accounting officers of the Treasury would indicate that this opinion has been concurred in by such officials until the present Comptroller excepted to the payments.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 443, Mr. Weeks.—Whereas the larger part of the foreign trade of South American countries is carried on with European nations which are now in a state of war, this trade aggregating \$1,600,000,000 a year and whereas it is desirable that as far as possible this trade be diverted to the United States; and whereas it is not only desirable but necessary that early and prompt action be taken to call to the attention of the people of South America the quality and varied character of our manufactures and products: Therefore be it Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be prepared, in detail, an estimate of the probable cost of sending at least six vessels, now in the military or naval service of the United States, or otherwise, to the principal ports of South America, such vessels to carry suitable samples of the manufactures and products of this country, together with a reasonable number of representatives of business or trade organizations, and to adopt such other means as may to him be deemed advisable to the end that our manufactures and products be brought forthwith put in direct contact with the markets of South America. Resolved further, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, further directed to furnish the Senate an expression of his opinion as to the feasibility of such an undertaking, such other methods, if any, which should be adopted, and the time within which suitable vessels, samples, and representatives of trade and business organizations may be assembled for the purposes referred to.

S. Res. 445, Mr. Gallinger.—Whereas recent developments point to the extension into the regions of the Far East of the existing armed conflict of Europe; Therefore be it Resolved, That the United States reaffirms its attitude as to the territorial integrity of China and renews its adherence to the principle of the "open door" in that Republic. Resolved further, That the United States could not view with indifference any suggestion looking to the alteration of the existing territorial status quo of the islands of the Pacific and Oceania, or to any change in the character of their present occupation and settlement.

S. 6376, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—For erecting a monument to Comdr. Uriah P. Levy in Washington, D.C. \$50,000.

S. 6383, Mr. Lea, of Tennessee.—Appropriating \$150,000 for erection, in Knoxville, Tenn., of a memorial to Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, upon such grounds as may be donated to the United States by the city of Knoxville.

S. 6384, Mr. Lea, of Tennessee.—That the Secretary of War be authorized to accept deeds of gift or conveyance of lands in Davidson county, Tennessee, embracing the battlefields, or any part or parts thereof, where were fought the battles of Nashville, Stones river, Murfreesboro, and Franklin, during the Civil War; also the "Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson, in Davidson county, Tenn., for the purpose of establishing national military parks thereon, to be developed and maintained as such by the United States of America. The United States shall establish and maintain post roads connecting said battlefields with each other and with national cemeteries in Davidson county, Tennessee, and Williamson county, state of Tennessee, and with the "Hermitage," the home of President Andrew Jackson, in Davidson county, Tennessee. The national military parks to be established by the provisions of this act shall be under control of the Secretary of War. The post roads to be established by the provisions of this act shall be under the control of the Postmaster General.

H. Res. 598, Mr. Diffenderfer.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to furnish the House of Representatives with the full and complete report submitted to the War Department by Major Eli A. Helmick during his investigation of 1913 of the purchase of supplies for the War Department.

H.R. 18459, Mr. Jones.—To declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide for a more autonomous government for those islands.

H.R. 18520, Mr. Kindel.—Making it unlawful for any alien previous to having been admitted to citizenship in the United States to have, keep, or bear firearms.

NATURALIZATION FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

H.R. 1521, Mr. Burnett.—To amend the naturalization laws. Be it enacted, etc., That Sec. 4 of the Act approved June 29, 1906, to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, is hereby amended by adding two sub-divisions, to read as follows:

"Seventh. That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the Armies of the United States, either the Regular or the Volunteer forces, or in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, or in the Revenue Cutter Service, or who is serving or has served on board a merchant vessel of the United States may, after three years of such service, while still in the Service or within six months after an honorable discharge therefrom, petition for naturalization in any court authorized to grant citizenship and the honorable-discharge certificate of such alien from the service of the United States, or a certificate of such three years' service and good conduct during that time, signed by a commissioned officer under whom he is serving, or an affidavit of the master of said merchant ves-

sel certifying to such three years' service and good conduct, as aforesaid, and the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant as the person named in the certificate presented, shall be deemed competent and sufficient proof of the residence and good moral character required by law, and either the original or a verified copy of such discharge shall be attached to and made a part of the petition; such applicant shall not be required to prove one year's residence within the state in which he files his application to become a citizen; and the petition of any such alien shall be docketed and final hearing had thereon by the court immediately, or at the convenience of the court.

"Eighth. That every seaman being an alien shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served such three years upon such merchant vessel of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any such merchant vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen."

Sec. 2. That Secs. 2166 and 2174, Rev. Stat. U.S.A., and so much of an Act approved July 26, 1894, making revisions for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1895, reading as follows: "Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the U.S. Navy or one enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's service in and honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps"; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall repeal or in any way enlarge Sec. 2169 of the Revised Statutes: Provided, That for the purposes of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to this act the statutes and laws hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect: Provided further, That as to all aliens who, prior to Jan. 1, 1866, served in the Armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, Sec. 2166, Rev. Stat. U.S. shall be and remain in full force and effect, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEA GIRL RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The Sea Girl (New Jersey) rifle shooting tournament began on Aug. 24. The program for the 1914 meet is the most elaborate in the history of the range. It comprises the contests embraced in the national division competition to be shot under War Department auspices, in addition to the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the New York State Rifle Association. Of the nine events for the opening day the most important were the interstate regimental and the New York Association company team match. Teams to represent the United States in the North American international match will be selected from the individual competitors making the highest scores during the tournament. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, is competing.

This tournament are competing marksmen representing the National Guard of the District of Columbia, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the U.S. Army and Marine Corps. From Sept. 3 to 8 will be held at Sea Girl divisional competition A of the national matches, open to the New England and Middle Atlantic states (Maine to Virginia), the District of Columbia and members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and educational institutions in this division.

Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, 1st Regiment, who last year at Camp Perry won the United States "free" rifle 300-meter match of the International Union, heads the District of Columbia team. Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., is in charge of the U.S. Army team, while the U.S. Marine Corps team is in charge of Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews. The Massachusetts team is under command of Capt. Kinsley A. Burnham. Major William B. Martin, who last year took the place of Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer as New Jersey captain, is again in charge of the local sharpshooters. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston captains the New York team. Capt. James McElroy commands the Rhode Islanders.

The Swiss match was one of the most novel on the calendar of the opening matches. Each entrant is permitted two sighting shots on the 500-yard range and then shoots until he fails to hit the bull's-eye. A miss counts him out of the match. The match was won last year by Corpl. E. J. Blade, U.S.M.C.

The 2d Regiment, of New Jersey, on Aug. 24 captured the Interstate Regimental Team Match by a spurt at the 1,000-yard range. The 74th New York was second, and the 5th Massachusetts third. The summaries:

INTERSTATE REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

	200Yds.	600Yds.	1000Yds.	Totals.
2d New Jersey.....	273	269	233	775
74th New York.....	281	261	230	772
5th Massachusetts.....	282	260	230	772
4th New Jersey.....	279	269	215	763
3d New Jersey.....	272	262	228	762
71st New York.....	268	255	213	736
1st District of Columbia.....	281	258	198	737
21st New York, second.....	271	247	204	722
7th New York.....	272	245	148	665
2d Rhode Island Art.....	254	218	116	588

In the New York Company Team Match New Jersey again showed in front. The summaries:

	200Yds.	500Yds.	600Yds.	Totals.
Co. C, 4th New Jersey.....	130	128	128	386
Co. K, 1st D.C.....	132	127	122	381
Co. C, 2d D.C.....	129	128	118	375
Co. K, 71st N.Y.....	130	125	120	375
Co. K, 3d New Jersey.....	125	126	122	373
Co. K, 3d D.C.....	128	121	115	364
Hqrs. 71st N.Y.....	130	112	111	354

The Gould Individual Rapid-fire Match was won by Sergt. P. S. Schofield, Mass., with a possible score of 100. The following men had scores of 99: Major Winfield S. Price, New Jersey; Sergt. George W. Wright, New Jersey; Col. William A. Tewes, New Jersey; Capt. W. H. Richards, Ohio; Claude H. Clyde, U.S. Marine Corps, and Sergt. A. L. Woodworth, Mass.

With a score of 48 Lieut. C. B. Matthews, of the U.S. Marine Corps, took first money in the National Rifle Association Members' Match. Col. J. D. Upton was second with the same score. He was outpointed by Matthews.

Sergt. Frank Kean, Mass., was the winner of the Swiss Match with a string of 20. Sergt. Archie Farquharson, U.S. Marine Corps, with 12, was second. Pvt. J. S. Stuart, Mass., took third with 7.

The Remington Expert Match was won by Capt. Ralph Alderman, District of Columbia, with a score of 71. Other scores in order follow: Second Lieut. F. H.

Kean, Mass., 70; Capt. W. H. Richards, Ohio, 70; Sergt. P. S. Schofield, Mass., 70; Sergt. C. A. Johnson, U.S.M.C., 69; Corpl. J. E. Coppedge, U.S.M.C., 69; Capt. Charles F. Silvester, New Jersey, 69.

In the six matches of Aug. 25 the competitors felt the effect of the recently adopted plan of employing smaller targets on the long ranges. The difference was notable in the Leach Cup Match, which was won by Capt. W. H. Richards, of Ohio, who led over Pvt. James S. Stewart, of Massachusetts, with a total on the 800, 900 and 1,000 yard ranges of one point. Richards's score was 101. Stewart took second money with 100. He beat Capt. John E. Parker, also of the Bay State aggregation, on a longer string of consecutive bull's-eyes. The summaries of Aug. 25:

Cavalry Team Match—Troop C, 1st N.J. Cavalry, 366; Troop B, 1st N.J. Cavalry, 368; Troop C, 1st N.J. Cavalry, second team, 343; Troop A, 1st N.J. Cavalry, 338.

Company Team Match Tyro—Troop C, 1st N.J. Cavalry, 141; Troop B, 1st N.J. Cavalry, 134; Co. L, 4th N.J., 132; Co. C, 4th N.J., 126.

Company Team Match—Co. C, 4th N.J., 325; Troop B, 1st N.J. Cavalry, 316; Co. K, 2d District of Columbia, 315; Co. K, 1st, 309; Co. C, 2d, 304.

Cruikshank Match—Fifth Massachusetts, 584; Marine Corps, 582; 3d N.J., 580; 2d, 580; 74th N.Y., 575; 2d N.J., 572; Marine Corps, second team, 571; 4th N.J., 567; 71st N.Y., 563; 71st N.Y., second team, 547; 1st D.C., 537; 2d D.C., second team, 530.

Leach Cup—Capt. W. H. Richards, Ohio, 101; Pvt. James S. Stewart, Mass., 100; Capt. John E. Parker, Mass., 100; Sergt. Joseph Jackson, Marine Corps, 99; Capt. D. J. Cadotte, N.Y., 99; Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Pa., 98; Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., 98.

Seventy-first Regiment Trophy Match—Marine Corps, 1149; 2d N.J., 1138; 74th N.Y., 1137; 5th Mass., 1126; Marine Corps, second, 1126; 3d N.J., 1124; 71st N.Y., 1094; 71st N.Y., second, 1086; 4th N.J., 1076; 1st D. of C., 1076; 2d D. of C., 1075; 2d D. of C., second team, 1052.

Five matches were shot on Aug. 26. One was won by the U.S. Marine Corps, one by Connecticut, one by New Jersey, one by the District of Columbia and one by Massachusetts. The New York state championship, an individual event shot on the 800, 900 and 1,000 yard ranges, was won by J. W. Hessian, of Connecticut, with a score of 145. S. W. Wise, Massachusetts, was second with 143, and Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Pennsylvania, was third with 140.

The Hayes Match, shot at 600 yards, was won by Sergt. O. M. Schriver, U.S.M.C., 49; second, Sergeant Woodworth, Massachusetts, 49; third, Sergt. J. H. Kneubel, New York, 49; fourth, Capt. W. H. Richard, Connecticut, 49; fifth, Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes, New Jersey, 49.

Massachusetts won the Enlisted Men's Team Match with a total of 566; second, U.S. Marine Corps, 542; third, U.S. Marine Corps, second team, 540.

Company K of the 1st District of Columbia won the N.R.A. Company Team Match on the 200 and 600 yard ranges with a score of 349; second, Company C, 2d District of Columbia, 348; third, Company C, 4th New Jersey, 347; fourth, Company K, 2d District of Columbia, 343.

In the N.R.A. Regimental Team Match, the most important event of the day, the 3d New Jersey was victorious with 819. The 4th New Jersey with 804 was second.

Fine long-range shooting was a feature of the matches on Aug. 27. The Palma individual, shot on the 800, 900 and 1,000 yard ranges, was won by Corpl. N. C. Reeves, U.S.M.C., with a score of 223 out of a possible 225. Pvt. J. S. Stewart, from Massachusetts, was next with 222 to his credit; Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Pennsylvania, third, with 222; John W. Hessian, New York, fourth, 221; Corpl. J. Coppedge, U.S.M.C., fifth, 221, and Major Winfield S. Price, New Jersey, sixth, 221. Corporal Reeves and Captain Casey both had possible scores on the 800 and 900 yard ranges. Major Price, Corporal Coppedge and J. W. Hessian had possible scores at 800.

Five teams were entered at Sea Girl Aug. 27 in the McAlpin Trophy Match, which is open to teams from the state and Federal military organizations. The match was shot on the 200, 600 and 1,000 yard ranges. Massachusetts won the match with 1,118; the Marine Corps was second, with 1,108; New Jersey was third, with 1,101. Fourth place went to New York, with 1,086, and the District of Columbia men finished last, with 1,082.

NINTH PA. TAKES BRADLEY SHOOT.

In the shoot for the Bradley trophy at the Mt. Gretna (Pa.) range on Aug. 25 the 9th Infantry, N.G.Pa., won by the small margin of four points over the 10th, holders of the trophy. The result depended on the last two shots fired by 9th riflemen in the closing stages. The Bradley trophy is a perpetual challenge prize, the gift of Lieut. Col. Walter T. Bradley. The scores:

	Prev. stages.	Rap. fire.	Sl. fire.	Totals.
9th Infantry.....	528	300	218	1024
10th Infantry.....	535	282	203	1020
3d Infantry.....	512	262	227	1001
18th Infantry.....	510	273	206	989
14th Infantry.....	539	277	165	981
8th Infantry.....	527	277	177	981
6th Infantry.....	521	274	182	977
2d Infantry.....	513	243	212	968
Engineers.....	519	255	187	961
4th Infantry.....	506	274	175	955
1st Infantry.....	517	255	145	917
Cavalry Regiment.....	485	241	169	895
Separate Battalion.....	495	250	140	884
	406	246	76	728

Notwithstanding the failure to continue in possession of the Bradley Cup, the 10th's team made a great record in this year's competitions. In the junior program it captured the Bowman, Potter and Wiggins trophies and finished ahead in the special team match included in the junior individual match, won by Sergt. L. L. Field. In the senior contests the team captured the Kaul and Regimental trophies.

The first steamship to get American registry under the terms of the recently enacted Shipping bill, according to announcement, will be the Oceana, which formerly plied between Toronto and Bermudian ports, flying the British flag. She has been purchased by the Delaware-Hudson Steamship Company, an American concern, and enters transatlantic service Aug. 29, sailing from New York for Genoa, Italy. The ship is a three-deck, steel-screw steamer, electrically lighted, with submarine signaling apparatus and wireless telegraph equipment. She is 531 feet long by 54 feet in beam and 17 feet in depth. Her gross tonnage is 14,000.

RELIEF OF AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckinridge and a party of U.S. Army officers who came over on the cruiser Tennessee arrived at Berlin on Aug. 24 to make arrangements for the return of American refugees. The party were carrying \$150,000 in gold. They were reported by wireless on Aug. 26 as leaving Berlin for Vienna. A special train, in charge of an attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin, made the trip from The Hague to Berlin in thirteen hours, which is fast time considering the state of war.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that the commander of the American cruiser Tennessee, Capt. Benton C. Decker, called upon the American Minister at The Hague, Dr. Henry van Dyke, on Aug. 24. A Lloyd's despatch from Falmouth says that the U.S. cruiser North Carolina arrived there on that date.

Secretary of War Garrison issued an official summary of the work of the Tennessee and North Carolina expedition. This shows that in addition to the \$300,000 left at London two officers were sent to Rome with \$50,000 and to Vienna with \$25,000. Capt. S. J. B. Schindel and W. M. Colvin and Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., with \$35,000, were sent to Christiania for relief work in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and two officers with \$50,000 were sent to The Hague and Rotterdam. Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, with five officers and \$100,000, went to Berlin. Captain Williams was sent with \$3,000 to Antwerp. In addition, \$10,000 has been sent to Major G. T. Langhorne, the Military Attaché at Berlin, and Ambassador Willard received \$25,000 for work in Spain. Cash for Americans in London, even though they are unprovided with credit papers, has been arranged by Ambassador Page, according to his report to the State Department, and the steady stream of almost destitute Americans pouring in from the Continent is promptly cared for.

The Tennessee arrived at Falmouth at 7:20 p.m. Aug. 16. Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, with Major Ketcham and Captain Dalton, went on to London, taking \$300,000 for use there. The two officers were left at London to aid in relief work. On Aug. 19 the North Carolina left for Cherbourg with relief funds and with a party of officers, including Major Hedekind, Captains Ralston, Williams, Coleman, Sevier, Brinton and others. This party took some of the officers who were previously stationed at the various service schools in France. From France they were to endeavor to reach Swiss and Italian points, where they could aid in the work.

In addition to the officers sent over on the Tennessee and North Carolina especially for this work, the military attachés already in Europe and the officers at various foreign service schools had been detailed to this work. They have worked and are working hard and faithfully, says Secretary Garrison's report, and have enabled the U.S. embassies to handle efficiently and expeditiously the thousands of Americans, Germans and Austrians who have required attention.

DEVELOPMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

In the introduction to his admirable work entitled "Elements of Modern Field Artillery, U.S. Service," published by George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis., and noticed in our issue of Aug. 15, page 1605, Major Harry E. Bishop, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., says:

"Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century the artillery was generally regarded as a species of skilled mechanics rather than soldiers. Quoting Hohenlohe: 'This was in part their own fault. The little they had to learn more than other soldiers in order to discharge the duties of their profession was exaggerated by them into a great science, which being surrounded by a veil of impenetrable mystery, kept soldiers of the other arms at a distance as its substance appeared more wearisome by the diffuseness of its treatment. I need only refer to the chapter, 'on the art of making paper and paste,' with which at that time every manual of artillery began, or to the books of geography, history and the higher mathematics, which formerly formed part of the equipment of the limber of every field gun. The gunner of those days took pleasure in a mask of learning under a veil of mystery, which, though it estranged the other arms from the artillery, yet caused them to entertain a certain respect for it on account of its unknown erudition.'

"It was apparent, however, to many artillery officers that by these methods they could not secure for their arm the necessary co-operation for maximum efficiency in its use in time of war, and there arose a feeling that proper tactical co-operation could only exist with proper social relations with the other arms, and the tendency of the arm to draw nearer to the others in social matters grew more general. But for a long time certain regulations existed (Prussian artillery) that were the cause of friction and stood as stumbling blocks to the growth of that close social union, the existence of which alone insures co-operation. The first of these was the 'promise of secrecy.' By it every officer of the Prussian artillery was strictly forbidden to betray anything whatever of the 'secrets' of the artillery beyond the regiment. As nothing that he learned was particularly branded as a 'secret,' he was perforce actually stopped from conversing about his arm with officers of other arms.

"Another Prussian regulation interfered even more with the tactical employment of the arm. This regulation was to the effect that every artillery officer was made personally responsible for its employment in action and in maneuvers, even when he had to obey the orders of a superior officer. If an artillery officer received an order with regard to some tactical disposition which he did not consider right he was compelled to protest, and was relieved from responsibility only in case his protest was overruled. As Hohenlohe goes on to say: 'In consequence of this principle, indiscipline, insubordination, the spirit of contradiction and the art of making difficulties was skillfully taught the young officer,' and the general result was to let the young artilleryman alone with his technicalities and his 'secrets.' As Napoleon expressed it: 'Let the gunners alone, they are an obstinate lot.' Thus the artillery, despite the fact that it is capable of fire action alone and the least self-sustaining of all the arms, in fact an arm almost incapable of producing decisive results alone, came to occupy a position of aloofness among the other arms; it was rarely consulted, and was ordered about and given tasks with hesitancy. The result was that the artillery did not sit high in the seats of the mighty and the other arms were deprived of the full measure of its assistance. 'The effect of these causes of friction was felt in our

own Service. During the Civil War, though the hardships of severe campaigning did much to bring about some of the close social union of which Hohenlohe speaks, the Field Artillery was a thing apart more or less from the other arms, and there was the same hesitancy about giving it orders or a total disregard of its capabilities when orders were given it, and the matter of its use was largely in the hands of the individual battery commanders and subject to their estimate and decision.

"Until 1907 there was no permanent organization of the field batteries in the U.S. Service into larger units, and the lack of field officers was an almost hopeless obstacle to the development of co-operation and the dissemination of knowledge concerning the arm. During the Civil War this lack of field officers was deplorable. At the battle of Gettysburg General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, reports that for the Army artillery (not corps artillery), comprising some sixty-seven batteries with 372 guns (320 of which were on the field), with over 8,000 men and 7,000 horses, he had but one general officer (commanding the artillery reserves) and four field officers. There were no field officers with the corps artillery. The individual batteries were brave, well instructed and resourceful, and the guns were frequently fought to the point of annihilation of the personnel, but can one say that the Infantry derived the full measure of the support that would have been obtained if the artillery had not occupied such a position of isolation and had had a proper proportion of field officers to bring about some measure of co-operation?

"Due to these old causes, imported from abroad and fostered by lack of organization, the light battery commander, viewing everything from the perspective of conduct of fire and from the limited viewpoint of only his personnel and matériel, continued to regard himself, his lieutenants, his horses, his men and all things pertaining to his plant as things separate and apart from the rest of the garrison, and the isolation of our light batteries, usually stationed one at a post, continued and sanctified the custom until the separation from the Coast Artillery and the organization of the Field Artillery into battalions and regiments in 1907.

"In the past six years all the causes for friction and aloofness have been removed, only fragments of their evil effects exist. Officers of other arms are evincing an interest in the matériel and tactics of field artillery that can only result in that close co-operation of the arms without which a tremendous percentage of the power of these modern firing plants is wasted."

NAVAL TONNAGE AND COST.

Percival A. Hislam, the well known British naval historian, in the United Service Magazine of London discusses the recent statement by Rear Admiral Mahan, U.S.N., that a "nation can or will pay only so much money for a navy. So much money means so much tonnage, and the question is how shall that tonnage be divided and assigned to the best advantage." Mr. Hislam proceeds to an analysis of the power of certain types of United States battleships in the following language: "Admiral Mahan strikes at the root of the argument that smaller ships would mean financial saving; naval power being governed not so much by the size of the ships as by the money which the nations are prepared to spend on building and maintaining them. It is, however, hardly correct to say that 'so much money means so much tonnage.' It has, it is true, been shown that there is very little difference in the cost of 882,885 tons of pre-dreadnoughts and 889,050 tons of dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts; but the costs are not directly comparable owing to the all-round increases in wages and prices during recent years, which, comparing the two periods, probably amounts to over rather than under fifteen per cent. Given a fixed level of prices, the cost of a ton in a ship of 10,000 tons will be appreciably higher than in one of twice that displacement, while the ratio of fighting power per ton will be lower. Again, take the 74½ million pounds sterling which we shall have spent on armored shipbuilding in our first nine dreadnought programs. If this same sum had been spread over smaller ships we should have produced a smaller aggregate of tonnage and a still smaller one of fighting power, while the cost of upkeep would have been considerably greater. One illustration will suffice to prove this. The United States battleship Delaware, of 20,000 tons, has a crew of 927, or one man for every 21.6 tons of displacement; but the New York, of 27,000 tons, needs one for every 26.5 tons (the complement being 1,017), and so represents a proportionate saving of nearly twenty-five per cent. Here is a comparison between an equal tonnage of Delawares and New Yorks:

	Tons.	plement.	Guns.	Broadside.
27 Delawares..	540,000	25,029	270 12-inch	234,900 lb.
20 New Yorks.	540,000	20,340	200 14-inch	250,000 lb.

"The completed costs of the ships are not ascertainable, and would be of little assistance if they were, since the vessels were not built under the same price-conditions. It is obvious, however, that apart from the lower ton-cost in the larger vessels, their cost of upkeep would be considerably less and their fighting power, measured by the weight of broadside, much higher. No particular significance attaches to the difference in the total number of guns, since if the calibers were the same it would be either possible to mount more in the New Yorks or necessary to mount fewer in the Delawares. Admiral Mahan took as an example of the military advantages of the smaller ship the case of one large vessel with twelve heavy guns in action against four carrying three apiece (though he admits that twenty ships fighting nine would probably be unable to bring all their guns to bear), and pointed out that while the larger ship might be disabling one of the four by the concentration of fire, the other three would be making a target of her, and that if there should be the same number of hits on both sides the larger ship would be struck four times as often as any one opponent. This is possibly a correct method of comparison, though it does not appear so to the writer. For instance, it would be impossible to build four ships carrying three guns apiece at the same cost as one carrying twelve, assuming equal armor, structural strength and speed. In the second place, there is no apparent reason why the big ship in the assumed circumstances should concentrate twelve guns against a ship armed with three, and leave three other small vessels similarly armed to carry on without molestation or interference. The tactical superiority of big ships against small, each group embodying the same aggregate of gunpower, is admitted by the great bulk of naval opinion; and although this may have lost its force when all ships are 'big,' it affords a fairly good reason why any single

Power should hesitate in returning to the standards of ten or more years ago."

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Led by Commandant Benson, 600 sailors and marines at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the night of Aug. 25 fought for an hour to control a spectacular fire that did several thousand dollars' damage to one of the new marine barracks, the largest building in the yard, and that for a time threatened to spread to other structures. The flames shot up thirty feet above the building and attracted a crowd so large that the enlisted men were called to assist the police in handling the onlookers. Seventy-five marines, who were asleep in the barracks when the fire was discovered, all got out safely. The flames first were seen shooting out of a third story window by marines doing police duty in front of the structure.

Captain Benson ordered all the sailors off the Connecticut, Michigan and Kentucky, the three warships with crews now stationed there, and the marines to form a bucket brigade. The barracks stands about 100 yards from Broad street and adjoins the houses of several officers. While the bucket brigade kept the flames from spreading to the officers' houses, an alarm was sent in to the city fire department, which soon had the fire under control.

The barracks which burned is a four-story brick structure, built in 1910 to house 3,000 men. The Mexican war took most of the marines from Philadelphia, and only the seventy-five who were asleep when the fire started have been living in the building. Its northern end was badly damaged, one-half of the fourth floor being burned and part of the roof destroyed. A short circuit on an electric wire was said to have caused the fire.

LOSSES IN BATTLE.

For the purpose of comparison we give the following estimates of the losses by casualties during the Civil War in the Confederate and Union Services:

	Confederate.	Union.
Killed in action.....	52,954	67,058
Died of wounds.....	21,570	43,012
Died of disease.....	59,297	249,458
Deserted	104,428	125,000
Discharged	57,762	426,664

Total	296,011	911,192
From which perhaps there should be deducted for deserters, who were returned to the ranks....	21,056	

Leaving

274,955
This estimate is that of Col. Thomas L. Livermore appearing in his volume, "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-65." After a very careful sifting of evidence Colonel Livermore reaches the conclusion that the total number in the Confederate Army during the Civil War was "at least 978,664." The number of men furnished for the Union Army was 2,898,304, having actual terms of service varying from sixty days to three years. Reduced to an equivalent number for the term of three years the total would be 1,556,678. "Such evidence as can be obtained," says Colonel Livermore, "indicates that in effect the term of service of all men composing the organizations regularly enrolled in the Army of the Confederate states was for the duration of war."

These figures furnish a basis for a comparison of the percentage of loss in our great war and those in the present war, but it should be remembered that, in the Union Army certainly, the percentage of those under arms who were actually subjected to the risks of battles was far less than will be the case in the European armies engaged in the present war. As to losses, the Confederates lost 301 in 1,000 at Gettysburg, and 266 at Stone's River; the Union soldiers in the eight days of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, 296 in 1,000 of Infantry and Artillery, or 263 in 1,000 in all arms. In the assault on the works at Port Hudson the Union column lost 267 in 1,000; at Shiloh the Confederates lost 241 in 1,000, and at Antietam 226. At Olustee the Union Army lost 265, at Cedar Mountain 219, and at Fort Wagner 214. These are illustrations of the largest losses suffered by the two armies. The average losses were, of course, much less than this. According to Mr. Kirkley, statistician of the War Department, excluding the missing in action, 67,058 were killed and 43,012 died of wounds in the Union armies. The proportion of mortally wounded should be very much less in the present war, as should the proportionate number dying of disease.

As to the decrease of the percentage of casualties resulting from the improvement in the instruments of war, it appears that in the seven great battles in the period from the introduction of firearms to the invention of the iron ramrod and bayonet, 1631 to 1674, the losses in battle varied from 16 per cent. at Marston Moor to 35 per cent. at Lutzen, the average being 25.5 per cent. In the second period, that of the old "Brown Bess," with the bayonet, 1745 to 1813, the losses varied from 8 per cent. at Wagram and Vittoria to 40 per cent. at Zorndorf, the average in twenty-two engagements being 20.7 per cent. In the third period, that of rifled barrels and percussion caps, 1854 to 1863, the average in eleven battles was 15.5, varying from 8 per cent. at Fredericksburg to 28 per cent. at Chickamauga. In the fourth period, that of the first appearance of the breech loader, which was used by both sides except at Königgratz, where the Prussians only were armed with it, the average in six engagements was only 11 per cent.: Königgratz, 7 per cent.; Worth, 14 per cent.; Spicheren, 11 per cent.; Mars-la-Tour, 16 per cent.; Gravelotte, 9 per cent.; Sedan, 8.9 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Massachusetts—Preston W. Smith, Charlestown; Edmund O'Connell, alternate, Charlestown; Frank L. Philbrook, alternate, Charlestown.
Minnesota—Milo B. Barragan, Blue Earth.
Pennsylvania—Thomas H. Nixon, Gettysburg.
South Dakota—Fred W. Gerhard, jr., Redfield.
Texas—Augustine Celaya, jr., Brownsville.
Washington—Victor A. Staff, alternate, Kelso.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The President this week, in talking with callers, took occasion to deny emphatically reports that Villa and Carranza were at odds and that the former was preparing to start a new revolt. The President added that the Washington Government is constantly in direct communication with the headquarters of Carranza in Mexico City and Villa in northern Mexico, and that information thus received proved that the reports of friction are false. We believe that the President has something yet to learn on this subject.

From his remarks quoted some of the Washington correspondents hastened to the conclusion that the Carranza government will soon be recognized and our Army and Navy withdrawn from Vera Cruz. Later, however, it was reported that the policy of watchful waiting will be resumed by the Administration, and there will not be an official recognition of the Carranza temporary government until the Administration through its consular and diplomatic agents is convinced that Mexico is being governed according to its constitution. It is hoped that within a few weeks a constitutional election can be held, and if it is proved to be legal it is thought that recognition of the new Mexican government may follow.

General Funston at Vera Cruz has a problem to meet in providing for the Mexican Federal troops who, since their muster out, have been thronging into the city. The New York Sun's correspondent reports that they have been falsely instructed by their officers, also mustered out, that the United States Army will care for them. All of them have been paid in money that General Carranza has decreed worthless. As a result many of them are penniless and not a few are on the verge of starvation.

General Carranza's decree closing the port of Vera Cruz has worked hardship there. While General Huerta issued a similar decree, it was never enforced.

Revolts among Federal soldiers are reported in various parts of Mexico. At Salina Cruz on the west coast 8,000 of them, under General Ortega, are said to have revolted against the present government.

For the first time since the beginning of the constitutional revolution in Mexico Generals Obregon and Villa crossed the international line at El Paso Aug. 26 and were received with military honors by Gen. J. J. Pershing, commander of the American troops, according to a Herald despatch. A troop of Cavalry with drawn swords formed a guard of honor for the two Constitutionalist commanders as they were driven from the International Bridge at quick speed to Fort Bliss, where General Pershing and his staff had prepared a reception for them. A dozen staff officers accompanied the generals. Obregon and Villa were to leave early next morning for Nogales, Sonora, to settle internal disputes in that state. They were to journey through American territory. The visit to Fort Bliss, Texas, as well as the expedition through the United States to Sonora, had been arranged by Carranza officials. This, together with the joint entertainment of the Carranza men with Villa, was taken as indicating accord between the two factions.

In a statement published Aug. 24 Villa declared his opposition to military government, saying: "I desire the moral help of the American people in this political fight I am now waging. I consider myself the moral champion to procure by all honorable means for the down-trodden countrymen justice and at the same time showing them their obligations toward law and order. I desire that my country, in view of its past sufferings by military dictators, should on this auspicious occasion inaugurate her government under civil authorities."

According to Washington report all the Mexican prisoners at Fort Wingate, N.M., below the grade of lieutenant are to be released soon by order of the United States Government. The order has not yet been given because Secretary Garrison is endeavoring to arrange the details of the release and return of the Mexicans to their own country. Mexican Federal officers from the grade of lieutenant up to general are not to be released at this time, as no guarantees for their protection have come from the Carranza government. It has cost the American Government about \$500,000 to feed and care for the Mexican prisoners. What measures may be taken to obtain a refund of part at least of this amount has not yet been determined.

OUR NAVY IN MEXICAN WATERS.

The mail address of naval vessels on the east coast of Mexico has been changed from "Naval Forces, Mexican Waters, via Galveston, Texas," to "In Care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The West Virginia has been ordered to proceed from Honolulu to the west coast of Mexico.

Upon arrival of the West Virginia on the west coast of Mexico the California will be sent north, and the flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, transferred to the West Virginia or Maryland.

Admiral Howard reports at nine p.m. Aug. 19, 1914, as follows: "Arrivals—Denver, Acapulco. Departures—Nanshan, Guaymas. All quiet ports, west coast, Mexico. Good telegraphic communication between Guaymas and Hermosillo and as far north as Santa Anna. Constitutionalist enter Manzanillo. Rifles taken away from soldiers. Railroad Colima to Mexico City in operation. Railroad Colima Manzanillo to be operating few days. Telegraph Manzanillo Mexico City ready operation to-morrow."

Admiral Howard reports at nine p.m. Aug. 21, 1914, as follows: "Arrivals—Nanshan, Guaymas. Departures—Saturn, Manzanillo. Quiet all west coast. Lack of merchant steamers, coal and gasoline great handicap business Mexican coast. Recommend American shipowners be notified. Governor Lower California sending representative Mexico City."

The Navy Department is much interested in the outcome of the action brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America in the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, N.Y., against Fritz Lowenstein, an electrical engineer. In papers filed on Aug. 27 the company alleges that parts of wireless telegraph outfits which Lowenstein has sold extensively to the U.S. Navy for use on war vessels and at naval stations are infringements on its patents. In the papers filed on behalf of Lowenstein are letters of commendation written by Secretary Daniels and others in the Navy Department. A letter written by Secretary Daniels to J. J. Kennedy, lawyer to Lowenstein, on Aug. 21, said, in part: "Any interruption or interference with, by injunction or otherwise, the fulfilling by Fritz Lowenstein of his contracts with this Department for wireless telegraph apparatus

would embarrass this Department and seriously disadvantage the public interest, and any hindrance of business relations with him would be detrimental to the interests of the naval service. It is desirable that the foregoing view be communicated to the court having jurisdiction of the case." Mr. Sheffield, attorney for the Marconi Company, objected to this letter, characterizing it as an attempt on the part of the Secretary to sway the judgment of a Federal court. Through his attorney, Lowenstein set up the defense that the U.S. Government, under the Act of June, 1910, had the right to use anybody's patented article, if it saw fit, for the good of its military or naval service. If there was any infringement it was by the Government, argued Mr. Kennedy, and Lowenstein was simply a contributory infringer. The presiding judge gave both sides five days in which to submit briefs.

BATTLE EFFICIENCY AND ENGINEERING.

The battle efficiency pennant for combined efficiency in engineering and gunnery in the submarine class for the year 1913-1914 has been awarded to the U.S.S. B-3, Ensign C. Q. Wright commanding. A letter of commendation upon winning the battle efficiency pennant for the submarine class has been addressed to Ensign Wright by the Secretary of the Navy.

The standing of vessels in battle efficiency follows:

B-3, Ensign C. Q. Wright, 91.185.
F-3, Lieut. L. F. Welch, 75.314.
A-2, Ensign G. Bradford, 61.594.
A-4, Ensign J. R. Mann, jr., 58.035.
H-2, Ensign H. H. J. Benson, 46.667.
H-3, Lieut. (J.G.) W. R. Munroe, 46.330.
B-2, Lieut. (J.G.) S. M. LaBounty, 46.298.
H-1, Lieut. H. M. Jensen, 43.184.
C-5, Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. Rankin, 42.172.
C-4, Ensigns H. Gibson and F. A. Daubin, 41.693.
C-3, Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Edwards, 31.027.
C-2, Ensign L. Hancock, 30.331.
C-1, Ensigns T. E. Van Metre and D. J. Friedell, 22.211.

The trophy for excellence in engineering has been awarded to the U.S.S. D-3, Ensign E. A. Logan commanding. A letter of commendation upon the results attained by the D-3 has been addressed to Ensign Logan by the Secretary of the Navy.

The standing of vessels in engineering follows: D-3, 112.503; B-3, 111.186; D-2, 109.855; H-3, 101.467; H-2, 98.142; C-5, 94.433; A-4, 87.440; C-3, 80.162; C-4, 76.385; A-2, 74.798; C-2, 73.938; C-1, 62.469; D-1, 42.205; F-3, 43.071.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The South Dakota has been ordered to proceed from Honolulu to Puget Sound.

The K-5 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 24, 1914.

The resignation of P.A. Surg. G. B. Crow, U.S.N., has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 30, 1915.

The Montana, now at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Newport.

The Celtic, at the Brooklyn Yard, was to leave about Aug. 27 for Mexican and Haitian waters.

The U.S.S. Somers was placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18, 1914.

The Connecticut, now at Philadelphia, will proceed about Sept. 1 to Bar Harbor, Me., to participate in a celebration at that place. The Connecticut will leave Bar Harbor about Sept. 10 for the Southern Drill Grounds.

The commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical School have just issued a register which shows from reports recently received that thirty graduates are holding positions of officers in the naval auxiliary, U.S. Revenue Cutter and merchant service.

The U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Albert W. Grant, which left Nipe Bay, Cuba, Aug. 15, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Aug. 20. Captain Grant reported that none of his crew had suffered any tropical ailments, and the only ones ill were those who had met with minor accidents.

The naval tug Uncas, having the U.S.S. cruiser Newark in tow, left Norfolk Aug. 26 for Providence, R.I. The Newark is to be turned over at Providence to the United States Public Health Service, and will be fitted up as a hospital ship. She has been dismantled and her engines taken out.

On conditions in Santo Domingo Admiral Willard reports Aug. 21, 1914, as follows: "City and district of Puerto Plata quiet. Barricades in city being removed and troops disarming. Reports from Santiago indicate an armed truce is in effect there pending results of negotiations."

The commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station reports that William T. Maynard, fireman, 1st class, was drowned at Shanghai Aug. 19. The remains were not recovered. When enlisted at Denver, Colo., Feb. 21, 1913, Maynard claimed to have no next of kin, and gave as his beneficiary the Naval Y.M.C.A., Vallejo, Cal. He gave as his home address Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Philadelphia public is taking a lively interest in the annual "Navy Day" to be held at the naval base at League Island on Sept. 5. A program of athletic, naval and military maneuvers will be carried out for the entertainment of the guests. The proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the Navy Relief Society. Special events in the nature of naval drills, gun loading and signaling will be given on the battleships.

A new torpedoboot destroyer for the U.S. Navy was launched at Philadelphia on Aug. 19, being christened Nicholson, in memory of Capt. Samuel Nicholson, U.S.N., who served in the Revolutionary War and was commander of the frigate Constitution. The Nicholson is 315 feet long and her contract calls for a speed of twenty-nine knots. She is equipped with turbine engines, and will have a battery of four 4-inch guns and will be provided with four torpedo tubes.

On Sept. 1, 1914, having completed thirty years' service, 1st Sergt. John Fox will be placed on the retired list of enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps. First Sergeant Fox was born May 12, 1861, at Athlone, Ireland, and first enlisted in the Marine Corps at Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1882. His sea service includes three years on the U.S.S. Tennessee, three years and two months on the U.S.S. Boston, two years and three months on the U.S.S. Minneapolis, and four months on the U.S.S. Marblehead. He was appointed a corporal Nov. 25, 1887; sergeant, Sept. 5, 1889; gunnery sergeant, March 17, 1901, and first sergeant, June 10,

1908. During the Spanish-American War 1st Sergeant Fox served with Co. E, 1st Marine Battalion, in Cuba, participating in the expedition to Cuzco Well June 14, 1898, and in the defense of Camp McCalla, June 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1898. During the remainder of the war he served aboard the U.S.S. Marblehead.

The U.S.S. Louisiana arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard Aug. 21 under her own steam, after a slow but uneventful voyage from Lipe Bay, Cuba. The Louisiana broke her port shaft several days ago, while en route from Vera Cruz to Guantanamo. She was towed to Lipe Bay by the battleship Texas, where the broken shaft was repaired sufficiently to enable the ship to use her starboard propeller without straining her machinery. The Texas convoyed the Louisiana as far as the Virginia Capes and continued up the coast to New York. The Louisiana will undergo extensive repairs at Norfolk.

The Missouri, Illinois, Maine, Florida, Minnesota, Dolphin and Constellation have been ordered to Baltimore to participate in "The Star-Spangled Banner" celebration to be held there from Sept. 7 to 14. Capt. William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will command the squadron. This is one of the most important commands ever given to a captain. No rear admiral was available on account of Service conditions. Captain Fullam will have a special flag rank and his pennant will fly from the battleship Missouri. The midshipmen and the sailors of the various vessels will participate in the big military parade, which is to be part of the celebration.

The torpedoboot destroyer Ericsson was launched on Aug. 22 at the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant in Camden, N.J. Mrs. J. Washington Logue, wife of Congressman Logue, of Philadelphia, acted as sponsor. Only a small party of personal friends and shipyard officials witnessed the launching. After the ship had slid into the Delaware the launching party was given a luncheon by the company. The launching party was made up of Congressman and Mrs. Logue, Miss Eleanor Logue, Miss Beatrice Logue, Miss Frances Logue, Miss Anna Logue, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barry, Miss Mary Z. O'Brien, Miss Gettie O'Brien, Walter Barry and T. J. Keohone. This is the seventh of a number of ships of this type now under construction at the Camden yard for the Government. She is constructed along the same lines as the destroyers Nicholson and O'Brien, both of which were recently launched at Cramp's shipyard. The Ericsson is built of the highest grade steel, is 305 feet over all, 30 feet 6½ inches beam, 19 feet 4½ inches draught, and has a trial displacement of 1,500 tons. She will be propelled by twin screws driven by turbine engines, and she is built to go twenty-nine knots an hour. Her armament consists of a battery of four 4-inch guns and 6.3-M twin deck torpedo tubes.

Among recent visitors at the store of the Army and Navy Co-operative Co., New York city, were the following officers of the Services: Navy—Rear Admiral J. M. Helm; Capt. J. E. Roller, J. C. Breckinridge; Comdr. J. S. Doddridge; Lieuts. Philip Seymour, F. X. Gyax, L. F. Thibault, J. F. Cox, L. C. Scheibla, L. Jordan, jr.; Ensigns George L. Dickson, E. J. Gillam, C. D. Edgar; P.A. Surg. J. B. Crow; A.A. Surg. E. C. Taylor; Med. Dir. J. C. Byrnes; Paymr. A. F. Huntington. Army—Brig. Gens. F. A. Smith, R. K. Evans; Col. L. Niles; Lieut. Col. R. F. Ames; Majors F. H. Pomroy, J. F. Brady; Capt. J. O. Steger, H. S. Kerrick, K. T. Smith, Paul D. Bunker, L. A. Dewey, J. W. Barker, F. E. Smith, C. L. Fenton, E. S. Hartshorn, R. D. Black, B. H. Wells, W. S. Barlow; Lieuts. E. H. Wagner, R. E. Jones, Allen R. Kimball, Francis R. Fuller, S. C. Godfrey, D. X. Shubin, R. P. Glassburn.

With the greater number of midshipmen of the three upper classes on board, the battleships Missouri and Illinois, returning from the Naval Academy's annual practice cruise, dropped anchor off Annapolis Thursday, Aug. 27, after a lengthy foreign cruise. For the last week or two they have been cruising off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay engaging in target practice. The battleship Maine, which was sent abroad after the cruise had started to replace the Idaho, which had been sold to Greece, will not arrive at Annapolis until Sunday night or Monday morning.

The new battleship Rivadavia was placed in commission as a part of the Argentine navy Aug. 27. The ceremony took place at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, where the Rivadavia is taking on her equipment and supplies. Six hundred Argentine officers and sailors were assembled on the dock when Vice Admiral Onofre Bedbeder read the orders for the commissioning of the ship. The Rivadavia will remain at Charlestown for several weeks.

Ensign Herbert B. Ladhardt has been dropped from the Navy as a deserter. He disappeared on Feb. 26, 1912, and the Navy Department has not heard from him since.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere:

Brutus, sailed Aug. 24 from Norfolk, Va., for Boston, Mass.
Hancock, arrived Aug. 24 at San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.
Rhode Island, arrived Aug. 25 at Boston, Mass.
Osceola, sailed Aug. 25 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Uncas, sailed Aug. 26 from Norfolk, Va., for Providence, R.I.
Somers, sailed Aug. 26 from Norfolk, Va., for the Mississippi River.
Denver, arrived Aug. 26 at Corinto, Nicaragua.
Celtic, sailed Aug. 26 from New York for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Perry, sailed Aug. 27 from San Diego, Cal., for Ensenada, Mexico.
Yankton, arrived Aug. 26 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Hannibal, sailed Aug. 26 from Colon for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Eagle, arrived Aug. 27 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Leonidas, sailed Aug. 27 from Colon for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Vulcan, arrived at Falmouth Aug. 27.
Chattanooga, sailed from Corinto for Salina Cruz Aug. 27.
Des Moines, arrived at Vera Cruz Aug. 27.
Brutus, arrived at Boston Aug. 28.
Missouri and Illinois, arrived at Annapolis Aug. 27.
Tennessee, arrived at Falmouth Aug. 27.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the senate Aug. 20, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Capt. Charles A. Gove to be a rear admiral.
 Lieut. Comdr. George L. P. Stone to be a commander.
 Lieut. Theodore A. Kittenger to be a lieutenant commander.
 Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins, jr., to be a lieutenant commander.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Hugh P. Le Clair, James D. Maloney, Wallace L. Lind, Richard McC. Elliot, jr., Radford Moses, Holbrook Gibson, Howard H. J. Benson, Wilbur J. Carver, George A. Trever, Benjamin F. Tilley, jr., and Robert P. Guiler, jr.
 Jack H. Harris to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Pharm. Charles E. Alexander to be a chief pharmacist.
 Capt. Epaminondas L. Bigler to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Robert B. Farquharson to be a captain in the Marine Corps.
 Capt. Walter N. Hill to be a captain in the Marine Corps.
 Capt. Lauren S. Willis to be a captain in the Marine Corps.
 Capt. Frederick A. Barker to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Edward B. Cole to be a captain in the Marine Corps.
 Capt. William T. Hoadley to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

The following named commanders to be captains: Ashley H. Robertson, William M. Crose and Samuel S. Robison.
 The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Luther Welsh, Olaf M. Hustvedt, Chester S. Roberts, Harold C. Train, Frank D. Manook, Sherman S. Kennedy, Harold A. Waddington, Alger H. Dresel, Clifford E. Van Hook and Frank L. Shea.

Asst. Surg. William E. Eaton to be a passed assistant surgeon.
 Asst. Surg. Harry E. Jenkins to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Edward E. Woodland to be a passed assistant surgeon.
 Chalmers H. Weaver to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

William H. Michael to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.
 Pay Insp. Thomas H. Hicks to be a pay director.

P.A. Paymr. George R. Crapo to be a paymaster.
 Gun. James H. Bell to be a chief gunner.

Nominations confirmed by the senate Aug. 27, 1914.

Promotion and Appointment in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Franklin D. Karns to be a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1914.
 Lieut. Owen H. Oakley to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) Charles C. Gill to be a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1914.
 The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 5, 1914: Cummings L. Lotherop, jr., Roland M. Comfort, George N. Reeves, jr., Thibault N. Alford, Solomon Endel, Lawrence Townsend, jr., and Dennis E. Kemp.

Midshipman Paul W. Fletcher to be an ensign in the Navy from June 6, 1914.
 Asst. Surg. Chester M. George to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Dec. 24, 1913.

Charles F. Glenn, a citizen of Illinois, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from Aug. 8, 1914.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 21.—Comdr. Harris Laning commissioned from July 1, 1914.
 Lieut. L. D. Causey detached command Second Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, and E-1; to naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. C. Olson detached Milwaukee; to home and wait orders.
 Ensign S. D. Truesdell commissioned from June 6, 1914.

Ensign F. S. Craven detached Duncan; to McDougal.
 Asst. Surg. R. A. Torrance, M.R.C., commissioned from July 23, 1914.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Brinsmade, M.R.C., commissioned from July 13, 1914.
 Asst. Surg. J. S. Saurman, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington; to home.

AUG. 22.—Paymr. S. E. Barber to Vermont.
 Naval Constr. James Reed, jr., detached California; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pharm. R. E. Weaver appointed from Aug. 11, 1914.
 Paymr. Clerks Le Roy Moyer and B. H. White appointed; to Vermont.

AUG. 24.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. O. Wallace detached Naval Academy; to Illinois.
 Lieut. (J.G.) K. F. Smith detached Tennessee; to Naval Academy.

Ensign J. P. Dalton detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to Paducah.
 Note: Chief Corp. Otto Barth, retired, died at Jamaica, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1914.

AUG. 25.—Ensign Lorain Anderson detached Louisiana; to Jenkins.

AUG. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Bartholow detached Louisiana; to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.
 Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Fay detached Tonopah; to command K-1.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. F. Shafroth detached Jenkins; to Bureau of Steam Engineering.
 Ensign G. F. Parrott detached New Hampshire; to Beale.

Ensign H. P. Parmelee detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Louisiana.
 P.A. Surg. A. H. Robnett detached Texas; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

P.A. Surg. G. B. Crow resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 30, 1915.
 Asst. Surg. W. H. Hargrave detached navy recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.; to wait orders.

Comdr. C. N. O'Neely detached New Hampshire; to connection fitting out Prometheus and in command when commissioned.
 Lieut. S. C. Hooper detached Navy Department to Assistant Naval Attaché, London, England.

Lieut. M. E. Manly to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Lieut. C. A. Bonvillian detached navy yard, New York; to Nebraska.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. B. Horner detached works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to Michigan.
 Lieut. (J.G.) B. R. Ware detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Connecticut.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. J. Keppler detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Utah.
 Lieut. (J.G.) Bryson Bruce detached works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Ensign W. A. Edwards detached works Burgess Aeroplane Company, Marblehead, Mass.; to Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign R. C. Williams detached Beale; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 P.A. Surg. R. C. Randall detached Mayflower; to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

P.A. Surg. L. H. Wheeler detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Mayflower.
 Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Naval Constr. J. W. Woodruff detached works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Naval Constr. Henry Williams detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Prof. Math. T. W. Johnson detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith detached Tallahassee; to temporary duty Constellation.
 Bsn. J. L. Thomas detached Glacier; to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. Bernard P. Donnelly detached Maine; to Kentucky.
 Chief Gun. J. A. Martin detached Dixie; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. W. C. Bean detached Connecticut; to Kentucky.

Gun. J. J. Welch detached Kentucky; to Connecticut.

Gun. C. S. Schepke detached works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to Dixie.

Chief Corp. T. W. Richards detached Maine; to home and wait orders.

Chief Corp. C. E. Richardson to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chief Corp. F. J. Harte detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Maine.Cable from the Commander-in-Chief of Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, Aug. 27, 1914.
 Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Cole detached command Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. V. McCandlish detached Monadnock; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. W. Smith detached Wilmington; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Gerard Bradford detached command B-2; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. G. Kirk detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. H. Dague detached Cincinnati; to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. R. Smith to Pompey.
 Ensign E. M. Woodson detached Saratoga; to Cincinnati.Paymr. W. V. H. Rose detached naval station, Olongapo; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.
 Asst. Paymr. H. J. Hauser detached naval station, Cavite; to Monadnock and Monterey.P. A. Surg. E. L. Jones detached naval hospital, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.
 The notice published July 23 of the detachment of Asst. Surg. R. F. Jones from the Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I., to home and wait orders was in error.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 26.—Capt. J. C. Breckinridge detached Utah; to headquarters, Marine Corps.
 Capt. A. M. Watson commissioned from June 15, 1914.

First Lieut. D. F. Duncan commissioned from June 9, 1914.
 Second Lieut. L. H. Miller detached headquarters, Marine Corps; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21, 1914.

Mrs. Eleanor Martin gave a dinner Friday, later taking her guests to the Alcazar Theater. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Conger Pratt, whose husband is away on the border, and for Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mesdames Frederick Funston, Ord Preston, Major William and Newhall, Capt. Harry S. Howland and Edward Cobrian. Mrs. Philip Van H. Lansdale gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Atholl McBean, Maxwell Murray, Fletcher Hamilton, John B. Murphy, Conger Pratt and Ord Preston. Miss Grace Kinnison had a champagne party Friday evening in honor of Miss Margaret Rogers, of San José, who is visiting the Kinnisons. Those present included Misses Enid High, Margaret Hoey, Cetta La Fette, Lieutenants Wiley Dawson, C. Dohmann, Messrs. Robert Frick, McKnight Williamson, Ralph Sample and John Brooks.

Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary gave a dinner at Fort Winfield Scott Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Harry Hirsch, Capt. and Mrs. William Tobin, Capt. and Mrs. Halsey Yates, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Kugeler, Capt. and Mrs. Long and Mrs. Long and Miss Marjorie Shepard, who arrived from Manila on the Logan, while they are preparing their quarters at Fort Winfield Scott are guests of Mrs. Long's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shepard, on Union street. Mr. O'Ferrall Knight, who also arrived on the Logan, has spent the week as guest of Major Samuel P. Bottoms, and will leave to-morrow for Columbia Preparatory School, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Joseph L. Nielson had a tea in the Palace Hotel Saturday in compliment to her sister-in-law, Miss Mattie Nielson, her house guest, and to Mrs. Frederick Freeman, who came from San Diego to join her husband while the South Dakota was in port, and left Tuesday for her home. Mrs. James Latimer, of Boise, Idaho, arrived in San Francisco last week and is the guest of Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, jr. Mrs. Thomas H. Rees gave a luncheon and bridge on board the Suisun last Wednesday for Mesdames Knowlton, Johnson, Timson, Waldron, Brewer, Ankele and Boyer. Major Robert B. Grubbs and Mrs. Grubbs, who have been at Fort Baker for a year or so, leave on the September transport for the Philippines. Mrs. Robert C. Humber, wife of Captain Humber, stationed in the Canal Zone, is the guest of the Grubbs. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Peek gave an informal dance Wednesday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles Truitt, who leave next week for new station in Texas. Some of those there were Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Mrs. Rees, Captains and Mesdames Adams, Bryant, Pond, Sheen, Colonel Black, Major Newbill and Lieut. Clarence Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Palmer made Lieut. Tom Cook, who has just returned from Honolulu on the mine planter Colonel George Armistead, complimented guest at an informal dinner Wednesday for Miss Marion Long, Lieut. Lester Baker, George Busch and Gratian Phillips. The wedding of Miss Long and Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at Mrs. Palmer's home. Lieutenant Nulsen, now on the border with the 16th Infantry, will return to town about Sept. 1.

There will be a reception and dance given in the near future by the officers and their wives at Fort Scott, the guests of honor being the new commanding officer, Col. Stephen M. Foote, his wife and two daughters, Miss Foote and Miss Esther Foote. Several affairs have been given in honor of Miss Anne Brown, guest of Major and Mrs. Wilson, at Fort McDowell. The Wilsons entertained at a tea-dance last week, and yesterday there was another given by Dr. and Mrs. Foote and Lieut. G. S. Bendel. Tea was served and dancing enjoyed in the large hall in the hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody entertained the Fort Scott Bridge Club yesterday evening.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Aug. 22, 1914.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut and daughter, Miss Eleanor, left Tuesday for Annapolis, Md. Commander Traut is assigned as instructor at the Naval Academy. They will stop at Bridgeport, Conn., en route, for a visit with Commander Traut's people. A large number of social affairs were given in their honor before their departure. One was the dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. John R. Brady Monday. Covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Traut, Mrs. Thomas Cook, of New York city, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Pay Director Colhoun, U.S.N., retired, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon and the hosts.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle gave a pretty dinner party Monday for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Mrs. Mitchell, of Portland, Me. Comdr. and Mrs. Traut, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Ensign Robert M. Doyle, jr., and the hosts. Ensign Robert M. Doyle, jr., guest of his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, left yesterday for the East to join the New Hampshire at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mrs. J. N. Wright and little son, Irvin Browning, sailed Tuesday for San Diego, to join Captain Wright at the marine camp. It now seems that the stay of the marine officers in the South may last many months, and they may not return to the local barracks until next year. All of the families of the officers are preparing to go South. Mrs. Cole and brother, Mr. Edgar Pendleton, sailed yesterday for San Diego, to join their parents, Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, now stationed there temporarily. Mrs. Cole will visit at Mare Island and join Dr. Cole when the California reaches San Diego, Sept. 1. Lieut. M. E. Shearer, who came up from San Diego Monday, to settle the accounts of the disciplinary barracks, will return South in September. Mrs. Shearer is preparing to return with him and spend the winter at San Diego. Mrs. Thomas Cook, guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Brady, and Commander Brady, leaves Monday for her home in New York city, stopping at Colorado Springs, en route.

Miss Mary Sahm, guest of her brother, Lieut. Leo Sahm, left Monday for her home at Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. E. D. Stanley and the little people leave to-morrow for a two

months' visit in Nebraska, visiting at Lincoln, Omaha and Humboldt. Paymaster Stanley expects to join them in September and with Mrs. Stanley go on to Chicago, Ill., to spend a few weeks with relatives. Mrs. Hoen held a reception Saturday in honor of her husband, Dr. W. S. Hoen, who recently came up from the South, on temporary duty. Among the people who called were Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Doyle, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Surg. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull, Mrs. H. W. Cole, jr., Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Dyer, of Seattle, Dr. O. J. Mink, Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Bulmer, Mr. Edgar Pendleton and Lieutenant Gresham.

In honor of Mr. Howson W. Cole, jr., and brother, Mr. Edgar Pendleton Ensign and Mrs. Paul Bates gave a farewell dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fagan, Mrs. Bell, of Honolulu. The guests were entertained later at the picture show in Bremerton. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus had dinner Monday for Miss Bertha Palmer, of Portland, Ore., Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs. Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory and Civil Engr. R. M. Warfield and Mrs. Warfield spent Sunday with friends in Seattle.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen leave next Tuesday for a camping and fishing trip in the Olympics. Mr. F. G. Foren returned Thursday from a ten days' outing, spent at Sol Duc Hot Springs in the Olympics and on a fishing trip to the Satsop River, in the Grays Harbor country. Mrs. Dyer, of Seattle, was week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen. Mr. F. D. Clise, of Seattle, spent the past week with his sister, Mrs. M. F. Draemel. Mrs. T. P. Magruder and daughter, Miss Adele, left Friday for San Diego, to join Captain Magruder. As a farewell to Mrs. Bates's aunt, Mrs. Moore, who was leaving Friday for San Francisco, en route to her home in Honolulu, Ensign and Mrs. Bates gave a buffet supper, Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Miss Brooks, Mr. Brooks, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Pay Director Colhoun, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Munger, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fagan, Miss Webber, of Portland, Mrs. J. C. Bell, of Honolulu, Mrs. H. M. Brown, Paymaster Ewald, Ensign Kirkman, Lieutenants Newton, Benson and Monroe and Mr. Pendleton. After supper the guests attended the bowling party.

Miss Bertha Palmer, of Portland, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Backus. Lieut. and Mrs. P. D. Perkins returned from an extended visit at Portland, Ore. Ensign and Mrs. Paul Bates had dinner Tuesday in honor of their guest, Miss Webber, of Portland, Ore., and for Mrs. Bell, of Honolulu, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Paymaster Ewald and Ensign Kirk. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus had dinner Friday complimentary to Mrs. Blamer's mother, Mrs. Mitchell, of Portland, Me., and for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Miss Bertha Palmer, of Portland, Ore., and Lieut. C. C. Baughman.

Mrs. Harriet Brown gave a buffet supper Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Ensign and Mrs. H. A. Waddington and Lieutenant Hannigan. In honor of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Cook, who is leaving next Monday for her home in the East, Mrs. J. R. Brady had luncheon Friday for Mesdames E. D. Almy, Nelson Hibbs, A. R. Wentworth and E. H. Tricou and Miss Cleona Brooks, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Blamer's mother, Mrs. Mitchell, and Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Ensign Robert M. Doyle, jr., and Lieutenant Halligan.

Mrs. Harriet Brown had at supper after the bowling party Wednesday Miss Brooks, Miss Webber, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Pendleton, Paymaster Ewald, Lieutenants Benson, Monroe and Newton. Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and for Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon and Pay Director Colhoun. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates are taking part in the tennis tournament in Bremerton this week, to which all tennis players of Kitsap county are eligible. Ensign and Mrs. H. A. Waddington entertained at a picnic supper Thursday at the naval magazine grounds on Ostrich Bay. A launch from the cruiser Charleston carried the guests to the spot. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger and Lieutenant Hannigan.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 18, 1914.

Mrs. Richard C. Moore and Mrs. John H. Page, jr., were hostesses at a very pretty card party on Wednesday afternoon, at which Mrs. Davis was guest of honor. Prizes were won by Mrs. Samuel V. Ham, Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, Mrs. William H. Gill and Mrs. M. Nethercut. Mrs. George Bell, jr., poured tea and Mrs. John H. Page, sr., served ices. The other guests were Mesdames Fleming, Ossewaarde, Young, Morrison, Fairfax, Gibner, Chase, Stacy, Lynn, Richardson, Allan Parker, Wilkes, Blatterman, Miss Nethercut, Miss Smith and Miss Van Cise.

Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, wife of Lieutenant Boswell, returned Friday from Pittsburgh, where she has been visiting her home. Capt. Walter C. Sweeney left Thursday for Topeka, Kas. Col. William Lassiter arrived Wednesday for station. Capt. Charles K. Howland left Wednesday for San Francisco.

Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase entertained Friday night with a "society party" in honor of their guest, Miss Ballance. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Fry, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hagood, Lieut. and Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Boswell, Mrs. Gibner, Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Van Cise, Miss Smith, Captain Armistead, Lieutenants Snow, Schneider and Stewart. Mrs. C. J. Taylor, wife of Lieutenant Taylor, C.E., returned Thursday from California. Mrs. James Ossewaarde gave a delightful luncheon Thursday for Miss Ethel Van Cise, of Denver. Others present were Mrs. George Bell, jr., Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Mrs. Robert L. Weeks, Mrs. Wilson Chase, Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner and Miss Ballance.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, who has been attending the maneuvers at Salt Lake City in command of Co. E, 21st Inf., returned Thursday to go to Phoenix, Ariz., for duty with the Militia. Miss Polly Young, daughter of Col. George S. Young, returned Thursday from a few weeks' trip to Alaska, where she has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Wilcox. Lieut. O. P. Robinson left Thursday for Fort Leavenworth to enter the staff class.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 25, 1914.

Admiral Boush, who arrived on the Louisiana, left Friday for Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Smith, U.S.M.C., U.S.S. New Hampshire, is on thirty days' leave. Surg. H. O. Shiffer, who has been on a month's leave in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, has returned to duty in the yard.

More than 300 men gathered at marine barracks Friday evening to hear Professor Swartout, of Maury High School, Norfolk, lecture with illustrations on Europe. This lecture, under the auspices of the Norfolk Y.M.C.A., will be concluded this week. Miss Julia Downer has returned home after a visit to Miss Dorothy Thompson, at Summit Point, Va. Surg. Frank C. Cook, who arrived from Mexico on the Louisiana, is spending a short leave at Blue Ridge Springs, Va., with Mrs. Cook and two little sons.

Battery C, 1st Battalion, Virginia Field Artillery, left Monday for Tobyhanna, Pa., to go in camp with other Artillery of Virginia and three of the Regular field organizations of the U.S. Army.

Mrs. Rufus Parks and little son, who have been spending a month at Stony Man Camp, Va., have returned to their home, Graydon avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard have left for Asbury Park, and other northern resorts. Miss May Badham is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harold McKittrick, at their home, Newport, R.I. Ensign James T. Mathews has reported on the Franklin from the New Hampshire. Rear Admiral Capps, guest of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Couper, Boush street, has returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. John S. Barleon and little son, who have been spending some time at Willoughby Hotel, Willoughby Beach, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, in Portsmouth. Miss Margaret Grandy, who has been spending the past month at Bass Rock, Mass., has left for Jamestown, R.I., to join her sister, Mrs. William Halsey.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1914.

With the First Class away at Fort Wright the post has been rather quiet. Mrs. Tate gave two pretty dinner parties at the hotel for girls and cadets on Tuesday and Thursday and there were a few picnics which were greatly enjoyed. The First Class returned on Saturday night, under command of Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, senior Artillery officer. Mrs. Gregory on Wednesday afternoon gave a charming bridge party of six tables for her sister, Mrs. Kemper. Capt. and Mrs. Kemper recently arrived with their two children from Texas City, where they had been stationed for a year and a half. They will visit Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory for two or three months. Prizes were won by Mesdames Harrington, Gallagher, Wildrick, Butler, Holmer and Miss Muecke.

Mrs. Robinson, sister of Chaplain Silver, has just returned from a six weeks' trip to Michigan. Major and Mrs. Webster and children were recent guests of Colonel Smith and his mother, Mrs. Israel Smith. Prof. and Mrs. Beers, of New Haven, are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Holt. Col. and Mrs. Shaw had dinner Tuesday for their house guests, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, of Huntington, W. Va., Dr. and Mrs. Boak, and their sister, Mrs. Stewart, and Captain Card. Miss Dunbar, daughter of a naval officer, is the guest of the Misses Townsley.

Colonel Youngberg will proceed at once to his new station at Charleston, S.C., and Mrs. Youngberg with daughters, Helen and Adele, will visit for some weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil de Raimbes, Elizabeth, N.J. Mr. H. Raymond Gregory, of Waterloo, N.Y., is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory for a few days. He brought back with him his little niece, Mercer Gregory, who has been visiting her grandparents. Clarence Townsley is spending a week at Newport, where he will attend the tennis tournament.

Among those who have returned to the post from summer leave are Lieut. and Mrs. Devers, Captain Downing, Lieut. and Mrs. Mende Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieut. and Mrs. Pardon, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Members of the new detail who have arrived, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel, are staying at the hotel until assignment of quarters. Lieutenant Stillwell, who has spent the summer in Spain, is the first of the officers who have been in Europe to report for duty. Lieut. Robert C. Richardson has reported for duty and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara on Monday. Lieuts. Louis Byrne and Richard Paddock, class of 1914, visited the post this week.

Mrs. Bethel and her daughters, Misses Frances, Elizabeth and Marguerite, left for Washington Saturday to join Colonel Bethel at his new station. Their quarters will be occupied by Colonel Bethel's successor, Colonel Kruger. Colonel Walker is moving in the quarters recently vacated by Colonel Youngberg. Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, their son, and Captain McCoy, aid to General Wood, visited the post Thursday on their way to Peekskill.

An excellent entertainment was given at Cullum Hall Monday evening by students of Hampton Institute. A program of Indian ceremonial dances and negro folk-songs was cleverly presented. The concert was given for the benefit of Hampton. Mrs. Householder gave a tea at the club on Thursday for Mrs. Hall and her daughter, Miss Ruth Hall.

All the Field Artillery officers of the post, Lieutenants Sturgill, Higley, Beere, Miner, Devers, Selbeck and Hobbs are spending the week in practice under Major Summerall, at Tobyhanna, Pa. The last color-line concert of the season on Sunday evening was a pleasant medley of guitar and mandolin music, singing and moving pictures. These concerts have been so much enjoyed and the opportunity for discovering "local" talent so good, that they will be missed as much as Camp Wheeler itself.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27, 1914.

Lieut. W. B. Howe, U.S.N., one of the officers of the midshipmen's summer cruise, is at home on leave, which he is spending with his wife in Atlantic City. Miss Elizabeth Garst, daughter of Rear Admiral Perry Garst, U.S.N., and Mrs. Garst, is visiting Miss Anne Wilmer at South river, near Annapolis. Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, aid to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, spent the week-end with his wife, Mrs. Shackford, at Monterey, in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, wife of Colonel Doyen, U.S.M.C., and daughter, are spending some time at Carvel Hall, but later will spend a week with Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick and Mrs. McCormick at Berryville, Va., and will then return to Carvel Hall to stay until October.

The condition of Prof. F. W. Morrison remains unchanged, according to reports issued by attending physicians at the Naval Hospital, where he has been a patient for several weeks. Professor Morrison has had typhoid fever. Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, of this city, Miss Henrietta Wicks, of Baltimore, and Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., were guests for over the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevort Kane, at Naragansett.

W. S. McCauley, appointed from Michigan, was admitted to the Academy last week. His entrance brings the roster of the Academy to the number of 264. The battleship Maine, third vessel of the Midshipmen's Squadron, will not arrive here until Sept. 1, according to advices received at the Naval Academy. The Maine is in command of Captain Logan, former commandant of midshipmen.

The government tug Standish arrived here last Saturday, with thirty-four members of the Navy football squad who have gone on leave as usual a week ahead of the rest of the midshipmen. Lieut. Jonas Ingram, an old Navy football star, will be head coach of the team this year and has already arrived here.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Aug. 24, 1914.

Mrs. R. H. Williams had supper Aug. 9 for Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Misses Allen and Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weyant, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Ralph Morrison. Mrs. W. H. Keighley and small daughter, Alice Edith, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter. Mrs. Felix Gross entertained at bridge Aug. 14 for Mesdames Hess, Pence, Kerriek, Embick, Feeter, Keighley, Edwards, Green, Williams, Matson, Gross, Miss Ethel Allen and for Mrs. Michling and Mrs. Howlett, of Bay Ridge.

Miss Seymour, of Binghamton, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Campion, of Jamestown, R.I., were week-end guests last week of Mrs. R. H. Williams. She entertained informally at supper in their honor on Aug. 16, and also for Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek. Capt. S. D. Embick returned last week from a short trip to the Catskills. Capt. and Mrs. Philip W. Huntington, of Fort Totten, were guests of Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess

last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart were guests on the post during the week, having motored over from Fort Totten.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick entertained informally at bridge last Monday evening for Mrs. Feeter, their guests, and for Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek, Mesdames Williams and Bosley and Keighley, Captain Kitts, Lieutenants Carpenter, Blackmore and MacDill. Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess entertained informally for their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, last Tuesday night, and for Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek. Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross and for Mesdames Williams, Pence, Keighley and Feeter, Captain Kilbourne and Lieutenant Carpenter.

Mrs. Yates Stirling, jr., and two children left for Newport last week to be with Commander Stirling, U.S.N., for six weeks. Mr. Kilbourne is the guest of his uncle, Capt. C. E. Kilbourne. Mrs. Conner, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson. Mrs. Beattie, of Houston, Texas, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek during the week. Col. and Mrs. Allen and Misses Ethel and Mary Allen left for Fort Hancock last Thursday, to be absent during target practice. Major William Pence is also at Fort Hancock for target practice.

Miss Emma Dunbar is a guest of the Misses Townsley, at West Point. Mesdames Clarence Townsley and Arthur Pence returned from West Point this morning and left this afternoon for Jamestown, to witness the tennis match. Mrs. Katherine Feeter left for her home on Friday. Mrs. R. H. Williams and daughter, Marie, left for a visit to relatives on Friday. Mrs. Roberts and small daughter, Cornelia, have returned.

The 122d Company, 98th Company and 84th Company are in camp at Fort Hancock for target practice with the following officers: Captains Kilbourne and Embick, Lieutenants Green, Gross, MacDill and Blackmore. The 123d Company, under the command of Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Edwards and Craig, left for a two months' stay at Governors Island last Wednesday.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 21, 1914.

Col. William S. Scott returned Tuesday from Arizona. Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clark had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Karl Truesdell, Capt. and Mrs. Robert, Lieut. Kyle Rucker, Misses Mable and Helen Cox and Mrs. Clark, sr. Capt. Raymond S. Pratt is in the post for a few days. Captain Pratt, who is on duty at the Reno Remount Station, is traveling through Texas trying horses for the Government. Col. J. A. Gaston and Capt. B. F. Simmons are here as witnesses on a G.C.M.

Lieut. Oscar Foley returned Tuesday from duty with Militia. Capt. G. F. Baltzell, Capt. J. M. Cotter and Lieut. R. F. Walsh are here as members of a G.C.M. Lieut. R. M. McQuillen is up on a short leave. Miss Barbara Ripley returned yesterday from a four weeks' visit to Miss Katharine McKenna on the McKenna ranch near Del Rio. Miss Isabel Crosby returned Sunday from an extended stay in Europe. Miss Lydia Bullis, who accompanied Miss Crosby, is in London and will remain till October. Mr. Ralph T. Heard is at Leon Springs for a ten days' camping trip.

Mrs. William S. Scott on Thursday gave a tea on her lawn in the staff post for Mrs. Ola W. Bell, who was passing through to join her husband in Leavenworth. The guests were Mesdames Tasker H. Bliss, Alonzo Gray, W. R. Taylor, Julius T. Conrad, John Boniface, William D. Crosby, Gonzalez S. Bingham, Lizzie Lynch, Miss Elenora Bliss and Miss Dorothy Bingham. Dr. George A. Stallman is packing up to go to Honolulu for station. There have been a number of entertainments in the post and town complimentary to Col. George W. Van Deusen and his family, who are charming additions to Fort Sam Houston. Among those who had parties on the St. Anthony roof on Saturday was Miss Octavia Bullis, who had with her her guest, Miss Marie Thayer, Julius Barclay and Walter Pagenstecker. Major Henry Morrow entertained a party including Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Judge and Mrs. A. W. Seeligen, Capt. and Mrs. Cabell, Capt. and Mrs. Boniface, Miss Elizabeth Houston, Mrs. Lorraine Richardson and Captain Card.

The Ladies' Card Club met this week with Mrs. William D. Crosby. Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor entertained at cards Friday in honor of Mrs. John Morgan. High scores were made by Mrs. Frank R. Keefer and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad. The guests included Mesdames William D. Crosby, Frank R. Keefer, B. W. Wild, Frank Halstead, Julius Conrad, Dean Halford, John Hammond, William H. Winters, John Stephens and John Bullis. Capt. J. D. Tilford was in the post Thursday en route to Newport News, Va., as Q.M. of transport returning Americans from Europe. Capt. W. R. Smedberg is in the post, having had charge of the machine guns which were brought up from Galveston.

Mrs. Lorraine T. Richardson entertained at cards Thursday for Mesdames Boniface, Keefer, Nolan, Halstead, Winters, Fields, Cole, Hannigan, Carruthers, Fredericks. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fredericks and Mrs. Halstead. Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Dichmann, who have been visiting Mrs. Dichmann's parents, left Tuesday for Detroit. In November they sail for the Philippines. Mrs. Harry Adams, of Texas City, was a guest on the post this week.

Miss Marguerite Heard entertained a few friends at a party appointed dinner Friday at Colonel Heard's quarters in honor of Miss Marie Thayer, guest of Miss Octavia Bullis. Covers were laid for Misses Octavia Bullis, Marie Thayer, Elenora Bliss, Josephine Heard, Lieut. A. B. Johnson, Cadet Goring Bliss, Julius Barclay, Walter Pagenstecker and Alfred Fredrick. Later the guests repaired to the Officers' Club to enjoy the informal dancing.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 24, 1914.

Col. H. A. Green arrived Thursday and will be in command of the Army Service Schools, relieving Lieut. Col. W. P. Burnham, who leaves about Sept. 1. Col. and Mrs. Green will occupy the quarters formerly occupied by Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts. The Army Service Schools will open Sept. 7. An appropriation of \$3,840 has been made for the purpose of extending the terminal railways system 1,400 feet and building a platform on the college switch.

The children's school at the garrison will open Sept. 14 in the new building, which is modern in every way and located on Scott avenue, in a beautiful grove near Pope Hall. Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf., will be in charge of the school.

Capt. Edward Calvert arrived Wednesday from Douglas, Ariz., to join Mrs. Calvert and daughter, Martha, guests of Mrs. Calvert's mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely. Mrs. J. W. Peyton, guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Oliver, leaves this week for San Francisco, to sail on the September transport for Manila to join Lieutenant Peyton. Mrs. Peyton will be accompanied by her aunt, Miss Jessie Smith. Mrs. William W. Wallace, Miss Cordelia Wallace and Mr. Henry Wallace left Thursday for Charlestown, W. Va., to reside during the detail of Major Wallace with the State Militia.

Mrs. George W. Stuart and son, for some time with Captain Stuart in Galveston, Texas, have returned, and after a two weeks' stay, will leave for Newport to be the guests of Mrs. Stuart's mother, Mrs. M. J. Partello. Mrs. William Wallace has returned from a short visit with relatives in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. H. H. Bissell and children and mother, Mrs. F. E. Hinds, of Leavenworth, and sister, Mrs. Herman Blockberger, of Kansas City, Mo., are spending the summer vacation at Fort Snelling. Lieutenant Bissell, who has been in Vera Cruz, will join them for a short stay in September. Horace Runkle, son of Mr. Runkle, of the National Military Home, has been appointed by Congressman D. R. Anthony, jr., as second alternate from the 1st District to the Military Academy; Bittman Barth has been appointed as principal and Percy Lowe as alternate.

Major J. M. Leama, Capt. Ernesto N. Tabio and Lieut. V. G. Villalta are the officers of the Cuban army who will come here to attend the Army Service Schools. The Captain and Lieutenant have attended school here before.

Mrs. Edmund R. Andrews, of the post, and her sister-in-



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law, Mrs. Henry R. Bishop, of Kansas City, Mo., who have been abroad for three months, landed in Montreal, Canada, Tuesday and will make visits in New York city and Washington before coming here. Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Lyon and children, Stuart and Harrietta, who have been in Honolulu, P.I., two years, are guests of Mrs. Lyons's mother, Mrs. H. F. Devoil, of Kansas City, Mo. They will come here shortly, where Captain Lyon will attend the schools. Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Craig gave a party Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield and Mrs. Littlefield's daughter, Miss Mary A. Armour, who have been touring the North Cape, have sailed from Christiansia for London, en route home. Mrs. Stanley Zinke and small daughter, of Richmond, Ky., are guests of Mrs. Zinke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kennedy, in the city. Dr. Zinke, when in the U.S. Army, was stationed here for several months.

Mrs. Dakota S. Ryan, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, and Major Peek, at Duluth, Minn., has returned to her home. Col. Herbert J. Slocum, Ezra B. Fuller, J. R. Kean and Mr. E. D. Lytle motored to Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, and were dinner guests of Dr. Griffith at the Blue Hills Country Club. Mrs. John West and children, guests of Mrs. West's mother, Mrs. William Parmelee, leave next week for Wichita, Kas., where Lieutenant West has been detailed on recruiting duty.

Cadet Harrison Herman, of West Point, who has been spending the month with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Herman, in Douglas, Ariz., arrived here Saturday to be the guest of Mr. Humphrey Rose and family. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. Stahl gave a week-end house party for Colonel Cochran, of Kansas City, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dodsworth and little daughter, Lavina Dodsworth, of Kansas City.

Mrs. Henry G. MacCall and children, of New Orleans, La., guests of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, and Mrs. Sherrill's mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, at their summer home in Wequetonsing, Mich., will accompany them to Leavenworth on their return in September. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James are visiting friends at Fort Snelling, Minn., en route from Vera Cruz to Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Florence Duval, sister of Mrs. S. P. Lyons, has returned from Chicago, to her home in Kansas City. Lieut. and Mrs. Edmund R. Andrews sail Sept. 5 for Honolulu for station. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Sichel, of Fort Robinson, Neb., are guests of Miss Josephine and Miss Faith Casey, in Kansas City, Mo. Miss Ethel Jones, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., guest of friends in Kansas City, Mo., gave a Cavalry luncheon Tuesday, in honor of Miss Mildred Fuller, of Topeka, Miss Virginia Best, Lieuts. J. W. Byron, W. O. Ryan, B. F. Hoge. These young officers, who were recently graduated from West Point, are spending part of their vacation in Kansas City before joining their regiments on the Mexican border.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 25, 1914.

The troops from Fort Washington and Fort Hunt have finished their target practice, and leave to-night for their respective posts. This morning brought troops from Fort Howard and Fort Dupont, to go on with the same practice.

Mrs. Eli E. Bennett has her mother, Mrs. Allen, visiting her. Mrs. Richard I. McKenny gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. John V. White and for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Powell C. Fauntleroy, James M. Williams, Thomas T. Knox, Claude E. Brigham, Walter C. Baker, Bradley and Kimberly, Mr. and Mrs. Bohman, of Louisiana, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Fulton. In Mrs. Bohman's honor Mrs. Fulton gave a swimming party in the Chamberlin natatorium, other guests being Mesdames Furman E. McCammon, Eli E. Bennett, J. S. Williams and Frederick A. Mountford. Lieut. Houston Eldredge is home from Atlantic City. Mrs. Frederick Coleman has gone to Monterey, Pa., for several weeks.

Mr. Allen Haynes is home from Allison, W.Va., where he attended a summer camp. Mrs. Kimberly gave a bridge-luncheon Friday, in honor of Mrs. Powell C. Fauntleroy and for Mesdames John V. White, Ira A. Haynes, James M. Williams, Richard I. McKenny, Clifton C. Carter and Bradley. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Arthur are being congratulated on the birth of a son, who arrived on Friday morning.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Major Andrew Hero, Lieut. Houston Eldredge. Mrs. Howard T. Clark and son have joined Lieutenant Clark here, after an absence of several months. Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith and Lieut. Edwin B. Spiller. Mr. and Mrs. Evans, of Baltimore, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Olin H. Longino returned to their home on Saturday. Mrs. McKay is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank. Mrs. Ira A. Haynes leaves to-morrow for Hurricane Lodge, N.Y., to be gone until the first of October.

Mrs. Carl A. Lohr gave an auction party Tuesday for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Alexander Gillespie, John S. Williams, Donald M. Ashbridge, Kelley B. Lemmon, Walter C. Baker and Frank Reese. Prizes were won by Mrs. Haynes and Mrs. Ashbridge.

Mrs. Furman E. McCammon gave an auction party on Thursday for Mesdames Callan, W. H. Hardaway, Hawes, Baker, Hazlip, Brigham, F. P. Hardaway, Gillespie, Totten, Boatwright, Mountford and Toll. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Hardaway, sr., and Mrs. Boatwright. On Monday Mrs. Francis F. Hardaway gave an auction party for Mesdames Robert E. Callan, Claude E. Brigham, W. A. Hardaway, George P. Hawes, Eli E. Bennett, Walter P. Boatwright and Miss Elise Curry. Prizes were won by Mrs.



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13 IN

Brigham and Mrs. Hawes. Mr. Jack Kimberly has returned from a ten days' stay at Goshen, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley B. Lemmon gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Dowd, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. Longino. Mrs. Carl A. Lohr gave an auction party for Mesdames McNeil, Brigham, Campbell, McCammon, Bennett, Hawes, Bradley and Lawason. Prizes were won by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Hawes. Lieut. Paul H. Herman on Sunday gave a motor party for Lieut. and Mrs. Boatwright, Lieutenants Wildrick and Nichols. They rode as far as Yorktown, returning late that evening. On Monday Mrs. Augustus Norton gave a bridge party for Mesdames W. A. Hardaway, Gillespie, Boatwright, Gage, Baker, Hardaway, Bennett, McCammon, Williams, Hazlip and Kimberly. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hardaway, sr., Mrs. Hazlip and Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. John V. White on Monday gave a charming luncheon at the Sherwood Inn for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Richard I. McKenney, James M. Williams, Claude E. Brigham and Kimberly. Mr. S. D. Miller, of Connecticut, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Howard T. Clark.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 23, 1914.

Lieut. John S. Sullivan, on duty at the Military Academy, visited camp this week and was furnished a tent at brigade headquarters. He has been with the Militia of Alabama and Louisiana. Many entertainments were given in his honor. Captain Major gave a large dinner party at the battalion mess; the officers of the regiment on duty in Galveston entertained after the military exhibit; and a number of parties were enjoyed at Oyster, Oleander and in Houston. Lieutenant Pike gave a supper at brigade headquarters, followed by a celebration at Roger's. Lieutenant Sullivan left on Friday for his home in Alabama, en route to West Point.

The officers and troops, lately on duty at the carnival, have returned. The band arrived Tuesday and played the regimental national air at about seven p.m., when entering camp. Company D, with Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Brewer and Cook, delayed until Thursday. Lieutenants Magruder, Grisold and Lonergan have returned. Mrs. Magruder is again in Texas City. The military exhibit was quite successful. A large sum was realized for the Army Relief Society. Tuesday night Captain Sheldon delivered a lecture to the officers of the Texas Militia.

The semi-annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons was held this week in Galveston and a number of officers and men took the degrees. Others were present as spectators. Captain Leonori and Lieutenant Boettcher entered the Shrine and a dozen officers assisted in the work. There were many entertainments throughout the week.

The 22d Infantry opened their new pavilion on the bay shore with a delightful dance early this week. The band was in attendance. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley, Lieut. and Mrs. Short, Major Kobbé, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Nesbit, Lieut. and Mrs. Bauer, Captain Sheldon, Miss Patton, of El Paso, Mr. Peter Fyfe and Miss Fyfe, of Memphis, Miss Grace Perry, of San Antonio, Lieut. Harry Graham, Major Johnson, Captain Hannigan, Lieut. and Mrs. MacLachlan, Lieutenants Feild, Ware, Jones, Christie, Batson, Terrell, Holliday, Falk and Davidson.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham last Sunday.

Lieut. John E. Beller, recently transferred from the Coast Artillery Corps, has reported for duty with Company M. Lieutenant Van Vleet has been transferred to Company M and now commands it. Lieutenant Lonergan has been transferred to unassigned. Among those from the regiment who attended the Shriner's ball last night in Galveston were Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster.

Battalion training is in full swing, but the regiment will go to the rifle range Sept. 15 and on Oct. 1 to the field firing range.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 24, 1914.

Colonel Brown left for Washington and Lieut. Eben Swift started for Trinidad to join the regiment, on Aug. 11. Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk, 11th Cav., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. They are visiting Mrs. Polk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, at "The Oaks," Burlington, Iowa. Major and Mrs. Howze went to New Orleans for a short visit.

Mrs. Swift gave a luncheon Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Rockenbach, Mrs. French and Captain Baldwin. In the evening Mr. Hal Gerstle, of Chattanooga, gave a dinner at the Signal Mt. Inn for Mesdames French, Swift, Laurson, Rockenbach, Captain Baldwin and Mr. John Martin. Friday Mr. Martin gave a luncheon at the Patten for Mesdames Swift, Laurson and French. In the evening Mrs. Laurson was hostess at a dinner for Mrs. French, Mrs. Swift, Mr. Martin and Mr. Gerstle. Mrs. Hunsaker also gave a dinner that night, her guests being Mesdames Kroyer, Stotsenberg, Pearson and Lieutenants Pearson and Mayo. Saturday Lieutenant Pearson and Cadet Carroll Cabell took part in a tennis tournament at the Country Club and won their match. That afternoon the band gave a farewell concert for Mrs. Rowell.

Captain Douglass, Signal Corps, is the guest of Lieut. and

Mrs. Pearson. Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Elting gave a supper for Mesdames French, Swift and Laurson and Captain Amos. Capt. Thomas has returned from a two weeks' leave. Lieutenant Pearson went to Washington Wednesday on a short leave. Mrs. Pearson is the guest of Major and Mrs. Hacker. Mrs. Pearson gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Hacker and Mrs. Hunsacker on Thursday. Next day Mrs. Swift entertained for Mrs. Laurson, Mrs. French, Captain Amos, Mr. Gerstle and Mr. Martin.

Major Howze has gone back to Colorado. Dr. MacDonald has gone to join the regiment. Mrs. Duenner and baby have returned to the post. Mrs. Rowell and Miss Josephine Rowell have gone to Asbury, N.J., for the summer before joining Major Rowell in Washington.

Mrs. Cabell gave a very jolly "Hearts" party Saturday in honor of her son, Cadet Carroll Cabell, who is here for a visit. Among guests were Major and Mrs. Hacker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Mesdames Howze, Rockenbach, Hunsacker, Kroyer, Stotsenberg, Duenner, MacDonald, Laurson, French and Swift. Prizes were won by Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Rogers and Lieutenant Rogers. A very attractive supper was served. Miss Leonora Dickson has returned from Memphis and is again the guest of her sister, Mrs. Estes. Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Elting had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. In the evening Mrs. Laurson gave a supper party for Mesdames French, Rockenbach, Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Mr. Martin and Mr. Gerstle.

Captain Thomas and Lieutenant Pearson have just been ordered to start with about twenty-five men for Trinidad.

STORM AT FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 24, 1914.

A hurricane struck this post about 8:30 p.m., Aug. 22, doing damage estimated at \$60,000. The riding hall was partly unroofed and one of the walls blown in, the blacksmith shop was entirely blown away, one of the gun sheds, in which were stored several 3-inch field guns, was leveled to the ground, the roof was stripped from the west side of the main powder magazine, one dwelling house (fortunately not occupied) was entirely destroyed, the light battery stables were partly unroofed and portions of the roofs removed from the two sets of battery quarters. The set of quarters, No. 51F, occupied by Sergeant Haller, Q.M.C., and family, was entirely unroofed and the chimneys blown down. At the time the storm struck Mrs. Haller was engaged in bathing her four little children in the bathroom. It is nothing short of a miracle that they escaped with their lives. Every vestige of the roof was removed in the twinkling of an eye. A large portion of the roof fell on a cot where one of the little ones usually sleeps and literally crushed it to the floor. Mrs. Haller succeeded in getting her children out of the house, but on the way to a neighbor's house carrying the baby in her arms she fell over a pile of stone and it is feared that she is badly injured.

A great many telephone and electric light wires and poles are down, also a large number of trees. Besides those previously mentioned many other buildings are damaged and the whole post presents an extremely dilapidated appearance. Everyone at the post was actually engaged all day on Sunday in cleaning up the debris and making such temporary repairs as circumstances permitted.

Shortly after the storm struck the telephone connections were broken and the fort was cut off from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The old bridge, which has been condemned for a number of years, was buckled by the wind, and is unsafe even for foot traffic.

The officers' quarters were not damaged by the storm, and there was little damage to any of the buildings which were occupied. At the approach of the storm those on guard duty warned the people at the fort of its severity.

The street car trolley wires at the fort were broken. A force of men worked from midnight until 8 a.m. to repair the wires and allow the car traffic to be resumed.

A similar storm struck us on June 23 of this year, doing damage estimated at \$30,000 and destroying 105 beautiful trees.

It is said that the powers that be have long contemplated the abandonment of this post. If they should carry out this intention their efforts will be unanimously and vociferously cheered by those who dwell here; in fact, viewed in the light of Feb. 10, 1913, as amended by C.A.R. No. 7, June 11, 1914, it is respectfully suggested that all posts north of Tampa, Fla., be abandoned.

DOC.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 1, 1914.

The armored cruisers South Dakota and West Virginia, with two submarines in tow, arrived in Honolulu yesterday. Capt. W. W. Gilmer commands the South Dakota and Capt. Josiah S. McKean the West Virginia. The visiting officers will be entertained to-night at the Moana Hotel at a dance. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter arrived yesterday in their private yacht, the Niagara, on their way home after a leisurely tour of the world. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards will give a dinner of twenty-six covers for them on Monday, and Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter a dinner this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have a great many friends in Honolulu, especially among the Service set, Mrs. Leiter being the daughter of Colonel Williams, retired. In the party are their sons, Joseph and Thomas Leiter, Miss Frances Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Elkins, Colonel Colgrove and Dr. Marbury.

Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, wife of Colonel Atkinson, 2d Inf., was hostess at a delightfully informal bridge on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Wooten, who departs for Major Wooten's new station on the transport Logan. Lieut. Robert McDonald, who is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. McDonald, on graduation leave, expects to remain here permanently, assigned to the 4th Cavalry, with station at Schofield Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Watkins's little daughter, Narcissa, has been quite ill again. Mrs. Cronin, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. J. O'Hara, at Fort De Russy, for the past six weeks, left on the liner Matsonia Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow entertained at a delightful dinner at the Pleasanton Hotel last evening for Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, Lieut. and Mrs. Furer, Lieut. Ellis Lando, Miss Betty Case, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, of Fort Ruger, entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards. Mr. Marcus Monsarrat, son of Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, is a recent arrival from the coast; he has just completed a year's work at West Point.

Mrs. Richard M. Cutts was hostess at a very enjoyable bridge afternoon on Thursday. Mrs. George S. Gibbs and Mrs. E. K. Massee received prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon entertained informally at dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. B. O. Mahaffey and their little daughter, Katharine McBride, left on the Matsonia for a brief visit in the States. Mrs. W. R. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, Meu. Corps, underwent a very serious operation on Wednesday and, according to recent reports, is doing well. Mrs. Robertson and Miss Robertson, wife and daughter of Colonel Robertson, retired, are at present visiting Capt. and Mrs. Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins entertained at a delightfully informal supper on Sunday, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Chaplain and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer, Lieut. and Mrs. Love, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerly, Mrs. Boone, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Longenecker, Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall, Lieut. and Mrs. Gee, Lieut. and Mrs. Matheson and Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton Riggs. Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Booth have left Fort Shafter and are occupying a home on the Kamehameha campus. Lieutenant Booth has been detailed as military instructor at the Kamehameha School. Capt. and Mrs. Slayton entertained at dinner Thursday at Fort De Russy, the guest of honor being Mrs. Cronin, mother of Mrs. O'Hara. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Major Blakely, Capt. and Mrs. Waller, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Capt. Leo C. Mudd and Lieutenant Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Cook, of

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Port Shafter, were dinner hosts Tuesday for Mrs. James E. Bell, Mrs. Robert McCleave and Mrs. P. A. McAndrew.

The mine planter Armistead, which has been at Honolulu for several months, sailed for San Francisco last week. Lieutenant Cook, commanding, took as his guests Lieutenants Silvester and Halloran, 2d Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Preston entertained Thursday at bridge. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Kay, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Mahaffey, Capt. and Mrs. Gibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright and Major and Mrs. Lenihan. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister returned to the States by the Logan Saturday on a three months' leave. During Captain Lister's absence Major W. M. Cruikshank will take charge of the depot quartermaster's office. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Kay were also passengers on the Logan and will visit Major and Mrs. P. E. Marquart at the Presidio of San Francisco. Col. and Mrs. McDonald entertained Thursday at bridge for Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols and Mr. Randolph.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 1, 1914.

Mrs. Herschel Tupes and Mrs. Joseph Daly were the guests of honor at the attractive tea given by Mrs. Kennon on Saturday. Others assisting Mrs. Kennon were Mesdames Lantry, Reichman, Caldwell, Meals, Glassford and Americus Mitchell and Miss Daly. Capt. and Mrs. Tupes were honor guests at the delightful Sunday night supper given by Capt. and Mrs. John Thomas. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Warren and Lieut. and Mrs. Pridgen. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. King entertained for them at dinner. Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell gave a dinner, complimenting Capt. and Mrs. Tupes. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Martin were dinner hosts at the Young's Hotel on Monday, giving a farewell dinner for the Tupes.

Major and Mrs. Gose were dinner hosts Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Meals, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Captain Willard and Lieutenant Wyman. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Daly gave a dinner on Monday for Major and Mrs. Butts, Capt. and Mrs. Frankenberger and Lieutenant Hattie. Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Marr entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Frankenberger and Lieutenant Winton. On Monday evening at the time the 4th Cavalry regimental dinner was taking place at Halieva the ladies of the regiment were being entertained at dinner by Mrs. Beach in the post. A number of rubbers of auction were enjoyed, Mrs. Cheney and Mrs. Nalle winning the prizes, books of recent fiction.

Mrs. Marr and Mrs. Glassford were hostesses Tuesday afternoon at auction in honor of Mrs. Joseph Daly, the latest bride of the 1st Field Artillery. Present were Mesdames Daly, Lantry, Miss Katherine Daly, Mesdames Kennon, Harrison, Bailey, King, Phillips, Ladd, Hall, Mape, Pridgen, Hunt, Chitty, Parker, Nalle, McAfee, Mason, Willyoung, Siner, Dodds, Short, Reichman, Baker, O'Shea, McCleave, Butts, Jordan, Deems, Beard, Martin, Warren, Wells, Lamb, Higgins, Misses Hopkins, Ellis, Smith, Short, Carpenter, Mason, Mesdames Nalle, Jones, Potter, Donovan, Cheney, Holcomb and Mesdames McDonald and Watkins, from town. An embroidered luncheon cloth was presented to Mrs. Daly as a souvenir of the occasion. Miss Holcomb entertained the Tuesday Club this week, Mesdames Chitty, Ellis and Holcomb winning the highest scores.

Friends of Mrs. Donaldson are glad to know of her rapid improvement since her recent operation. Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Cook, 4th Cav., are being congratulated on the birth of a fine boy Sunday, the 2d.

ARMY BASEBALL IN HAWAII.

The Army championship of the Hawaiian Territory for this season was won by the 25th Infantry in one of the most successful and interesting series of ball games ever played in the Army. Five regimental teams and a team from the Coast Artillery troops constituted the league. A new baseball park was built at Schofield Barracks, where most of the games were played, that is the equal of any field in the territory. The seating capacity of 1,600 was often insufficient for the crowds that flocked to see these games.

At first all the teams kept up a close fight for the leading place, but eventually it developed into a race between the 25th Infantry, Coast Artillery, and 4th Cavalry, in which the first named was the final victor, with the Coast Artillery a close second.

The series was brought to a close about the time that the Oahu league commenced. The Coast Artillery team became a member of this league, and many of the teams drafted players from those who had distinguished themselves in the Army series. The 25th Infantry team, probably one of the strongest ever organized in the Army, though not a member of the Oahu league, is out for the championship of the territory and stands a very good chance of winning it. The Honolulu Brewing and Malt Company presented a beautiful \$200 cup to the champion Army team, and W. C. Peacock and Company, Ltd., presented a cup to the second team in final standing. Wright and Ditson put up a handsome gold watch for the leading batsman of the league, which was won by Cullens, second baseman for 25th Infantry.

Final standing, Army championship series:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
25th Infantry	9	1	.900
Coast Artillery	7	2	.777
4th Cavalry	5	5	.500
2d Infantry	3	5	.375
1st Infantry	3	7	.300
1st Field Artillery	1	8	.111

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 19, 1914.

Mrs. Harbord has her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ovenshine, as her guest and gave a charming luncheon for her on Aug. 7. Mesdames Norville, Moseley, Gleaves, White, Misses Pattison and Grant were guests. Miss Grogan is the guest of Mrs. Enos. The officers of the Presidio of Monterey Club were hosts at a smoker on Aug. 10. Lieutenant McChord has gone to Sequoia for ten days. Capt. and Mrs. Connelly had Miss Mary Riley, of Berkeley, as their guest for a week.

Miss Clark was hostess at supper, after ladies' night, for Misses Pattison, Sweeney, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Brown, Ostroski, Sliney, Messrs. Grant and Sweeney. Mrs. Chamberlin was hostess at two tables of bridge at the Gift Shop; among her guests were Mesdames Hunter, Warner and Grant. Mrs. Hunter entertained many ladies of the post at tea, assisted by her daughters, Mesdames Sterritt and Griffith. Mrs. Gleaves was hostess at a beautiful luncheon, the table being decorated in sweetpeas and butterflies; her guests were Mesdames Harbord, Moseley, Thomas, Craig, Enos and Miss Grogan. Lieutenant Brown was dinner host at Del Monte for Mrs. Clark, Misses Sweeney,

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Clark, Riley, Lieutenant Ostroski and Mr. Sweezy. The Presidio Card Club met at Mrs. Grant's Aug. 13.
Miss Sweezy has returned to Berkeley, where she will attend the University of California the coming year. Capt. and Mrs. Craig were dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Mesdames Sterritt and Griffith, Major Collins and Lieutenant Rhinehardt before the dance Friday evening. Mrs. Craig had a few in to tea Aug. 17 to say good-bye to Mrs. Chamberlin, who left the next day for San Francisco. Mrs. Harbord and Mrs. Owenshire are spending a few days in San Francisco. Miss Berkmaier entertained at a sewing party for Mrs. Wilson, Misses Pattison, Hiller, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant. Lieut. and Mrs. Kent have had the Lieutenant's mother and sister, Mesdames Kent and Barber, as guests for the past week. A party went out to Point Lobos Sunday for an all day picnic. Present were Major and Mrs. Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Clark, Misses Clark, Riley, Pattison, Grogen, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Brown, Ostroski, Sliney, Messrs. Sweezy and Grant.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 22, 1914.

Mrs. James A. Lynch had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, recently returned from Vera Cruz, Mexico, and C. C. Carpenter, of Minneapolis. Lieut. Aristides Moreno left Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Moreno and children follow Sept. 1. Mrs. Arthur Johnson on Monday evening gave a dancing party for twenty-five guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, guests of Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, their future station.

The Bowling Club on Thursday evening gave an informal bowling party in the gymnasium. Richard Smith, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, left Tuesday for Glacier Park and Missoula, Mont., to spend three weeks. Mrs. Franklin S. Leisenring on Thursday gave a Dutch supper for the Bowling Club. Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., guest of Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, left Wednesday for Bayfield, Wis.

Mrs. Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, leaves Monday for home. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith on Tuesday gave a dinner for eight. Miss Johnson on Saturday gave a matinee party in honor of Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., guest of Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno on Tuesday gave an Orpheum party, followed by supper at the St. Paul, for seven guests.

Mrs. Frances R. Nelson, of Ohio, guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Borden, left Tuesday for a visit at Bayfield, Wis. Mrs. Harold B. Fiske on Saturday had dinner in honor of Mrs. Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., guest of Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead.

Mrs. George P. Tyner, wife of Captain Tyner, who has been spending the summer here the guest of her mother, Mrs. N. F. T. Judson, of St. Paul, left Friday to join her husband at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bingham have moved from 584 Dayton avenue to 571 Laurel avenue, where their daughter, Mrs. William H. Hobson, wife of Lieutenant Hobson, stationed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is their guest.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 23, 1914.

Mrs. Lyne, of Denver, gave a tea Thursday. From the post were Mesdames Getty, Wyke and Graham. Mr. Glen N. Smiley, son of Mrs. Herr, with his wife and children arrived in New York from Berlin, Germany, and will reside at the King Edward Hotel, Canada, till after the war.

The officers and ladies of the post gave a reception and dance Friday night in honor of the arrival of Col. and Mrs. Getty, Mr. Robert N. Getty and the Misses Getty. Those present were Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Captain Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieutenants Jacobs, Marks, Elliott, Titus, Robinson, Hayes, Patterson, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, the Misses Hazel Nelson, Doris Wyke, Margaret Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Ruth Richeson, May Rowley, Marion McGrath, Mesdames Rowell, McClellan, Bay, Simpson, Mr. Rowell; guests from Denver were General Randall, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Denver Platt, Mr. and Mrs. George Luther, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Rubicon, Mr. and Mrs. Arscott, Mr. and Mrs. Traver, Mesdames Bridham, Jacobs, Robinson, Philipps, the Misses Jeannette Carpenter, Helen Dorsey, Aline Howe, Barbara Johnson, Larissa Martin, Elizabeth Wilkins, Mary Borraam, Margaret Marshall, Norma Matthews, Messrs. Brooks, Samson, McCord, Wilkinson, Weelock, Spratlin, Johnson, Force, Hood, Nast, Trowbridge, Pierce, Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Stern and Miss Susanne Perry, Mr. Ruble and Held, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowley and Miss Dana Martin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Rowell, Lieutenants Patterson and Hayes. Lieutenant McNery left Saturday for Washington, D.C., on a twenty days' leave. Miss Hazel Nelson spent the week-end with friends in Denver. Mrs. Bay arrived Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Elliott. Miss Ruth Richeson, who is visiting Major and Mrs. Gambrill, leaves for her home in Indiana, Wednesday.

BORDER PATROL NOTES.

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 21, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Rice and Miss Rice were dinner guests of the staff at Coast Artillery headquarters Sunday. Captain Tilford, 3d Cav., left for Newport News for duty in the Transport Service. The Rev. Dr. MacDougal had Major Kephart as his dinner guest Monday at the Miller Hotel. Miss Marie Thayer, daughter of Major and Mrs. Thayer, is visiting friends in San Antonio. Lieutenant Washington returned this week from a visit to his home in Austin.

Great excitement was caused here by the occurrence of three murders in two days. In a quarrel between the immigration inspector at this place, his brother and another man, two of them were killed and the third wounded. The next day the ferryman, who rows visitors across the river to the Mexican side, was killed by another Mexican.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham were dinner guests Wednesday of Judge and Mrs. Celaya. Lieutenant Culver left Wednesday to join the Shriners' convention in Galveston. Mrs. Cunningham has gone to visit relatives in Austin. Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, 12th Cav., left Friday for Donna, Texas, where their troops are now stationed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ARTHUR.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1914, a son, John Edwin.

BELL.—Born at Boise, Idaho, Aug. 3, 1914, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Vernon R. Bell, 1st Cav., a son, Vernon Andrew Bell.

BULL.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 14, 1914, Richard, son of Harcourt, Jr., and Florence Alma (Stolbrand) Bull; grandson of Col. V. E. Stolbrand, some time of the Army; and great grandson of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bishop, and of Gen. C. J. Stolbrand, of the Volunteers.

CLARK.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1914, to P.A. Surg. G. F. Clark, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clark, a daughter.

COOK.—Born at Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 2, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 4th U.S. Cav., a son.

COPE.—Born at Kittery Point, Me., July 26, 1914, to Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Pope, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Virginia.

ENGLAND.—Born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Aug. 18, 1914, to Capt. and Mrs. George W. England, U.S.A., a son, George W., Jr.

POLK.—Born to Lieut. Harding Polk and Mrs. Polk, 11th U.S. Cav., on Aug. 11, 1914, a son, John Fleming Polk, at the home of Mrs. Polk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fleming, The Oaks, Burlington, Iowa.

RAMSEY.—Born at navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Aug. 14, 1914, to Capt. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Ramsey, a daughter.

RIVET.—Born at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Rivet, 12th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Barbara.

ROOSEVELT.—Born at Eastport, Me., Aug. 18, 1914, to Assistant Secretary of the Navy F. D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, a son.

ROSS.—Born at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Aug. 18, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Charles Addison Ross, 14th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

ZANE.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 19, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

MARRIED.

HART—BALDWIN.—On July 31, 1914, by the Rev. Dr. Sturgis, St. Cornelius's Chapel, New York city, Claudia Virginia Hart to Lieut. Comdr. Frank Pardee Baldwin, U.S.N.

WARING—BOREN.—At San Antonio, Texas, July 17, 1914, Lieut. Roy F. Waring, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Earle Boren, of Dallas, Texas.

ZOGBAUM—MONTGOMERY.—At London, England, Aug. 27, 1914, Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, Ore.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Died at his home in Belchertown, Mass., Aug. 27, 1914, Major John Anderson, U.S.A., retired, father of Mrs. Evans, wife of Major F. D. Evans, U.S.A.

BARTHE.—Died at Jamaica, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1914, Chief Corp. Otto Barth, U.S.N., retired.

BORDEN.—Died at Bethesda Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1914, Miss Amanda M. Borden, sister of Mrs. Hodges, widow of Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., and aunt of Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Inf., U.S.A.

BOUGHTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, 1914, Col. Daniel H. Boughton, Cavalry, U.S.A.

BRAYTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, 1914, Elizabeth P. Brayton, widow of Col. George M. Brayton, U.S.A., retired.

CLAYTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 25, 1914, Gen. Powell Clayton, U.S. Vols.; husband of Adeline Clayton; father of Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; Mrs. Jones, wife of Major Samuel G. Jones, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; Baroness Charlotte Moncheur, wife of Baron Ludovic Moncheur, Belgian Minister to Turkey; and Kathleen Grant Duff, wife of Carthus C. Grant Duff, British Minister to Saxony.

DANA.—Died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1914, Miss Matilda Adelphine Dana, daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel G. Dana, U.S.A., in her ninety-first year.

FRANKLIN.—Died on Friday, Aug. 21, 1914, at his residence in Washington, D.C., Marion Sands Franklin, widow of Rear Admiral Samuel Rhoads Franklin, U.S. Navy. Interment private on Monday, Aug. 24, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

HILLIS.—Died at Newark, N.J., Aug. 23, 1914, James G. K. Hillis, son of the late Col. James Hillis, U.S.A.

LAIRD.—Died at Alameda, Cal., Aug. 18, 1914, James Cole Laird, son of Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Laird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laird. Age twenty-three months.

SWEITZER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 19, 1914, Mrs. Helen McGregor Sweitzer, widow of Gen. Nelson B. Sweitzer, U.S.A.

WELLES.—Died at his residence, 550 Park avenue, New York city, on Aug. 23, 1914, Edgar T., son of the late Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and Mary Jane Welles, in the seventy-first year of his age.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Another change has been made in the organization of the Coast Artillery of New York state. The functions of the Chief of Coast Artillery will hereafter be discharged by the major general commanding and the three "districts," or regiments as they were popularly known, will be called the 8th, 9th and 13th Coast Defense. One lieutenant colonel is to be appointed to the staff of the Major General as coast defense officer. After the recent change in the Coast Artillery, by which Brig. Gen. E. F. Austin gave up the duties of Chief of the Coast Artillery, being succeeded by Col. William F. Morris, of the 9th, who was retired, the duties of the Chief have been discharged by the senior colonel, Colonel Austin. The new arrangement provides for two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, eight majors, eight captains unassigned, eight first lieutenants unassigned, eight second lieutenants unassigned, thirty-two captains for companies, and the same number of first and second lieutenants also for companies. The corps as before will consist of the 8th, 9th and 13th Districts or regiments. It is believed that Lieut. Col. W. Irving Taylor, formerly senior assistant to the Chief of the Coast Artillery, will be assigned to the staff of the Major General. Colonel Taylor was formerly ordnance officer of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, and is considered one of the most studious and best qualified officers in the New York Coast Artillery. He had a large part in getting up the map for the instruction of Coast Artillery officers. This map showed the arrangement of the defenses of Long Island, and was one of the finest maps of its kind ever prepared. It received high praise from Coast Artillery officers of the Army.

Squadron A, of New York, Major Wright, will give an exhibition at the Rockland County Fair at New City Sept. 3. The program includes rough riding, jumping, machine-gun drill, hurdle race, troop drill, and melee. The proposed voluntary camp at Staten Island has been postponed for the present.

Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, the former Mayor of New York, and now commandant of the Old Guard of New York, astonished his comrades at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 19 by rolling up a big enough score at the rifle range to carry off the principal prize. It was the gold medal in the Ordnance Department handicap match of the Old Guard shoot, in which twelve men competed. General Kline's score was thirty-one at 200

JUST PUBLISHED

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yards, twenty-eight at 300 yards, and twenty-eight at 500 yards, a total of eighty-seven to which a handicap of twelve was added, making his total ninety-nine.

The joint encampment of the Texas National Guard with the 2d Division, U.S. Army, at Texas City, Texas, began Aug. 17, to continue to Aug. 27. Latrines were built, shower baths installed and water pipes put in with faucets for every company. The Louisiana National Guard was also in joint encampment with the 2d Division. The duty included advance guard problems, work at the target range on Dollar Bay, officers' conferences, tactical walks, lecture to officers, patrol work, tactical rides, etc.

Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash, of Georgia, gives in a G.O. the recent act of the General Assembly amending the Militia law of the state by consolidating the duties of Quartermaster General with those of Adjutant General and abolishing the office of Quartermaster General.

UTAH.

Many residents of Salt Lake City, Utah, were interested in the joint maneuvers at Fort Douglas, and some 5,000 attended the problems of attack and defense given on Aug. 16, which Governor Spry and staff also attended.

Officers of the Regular Army as well as those of the National Guard of Utah were highly pleased with the success of the work. Following the attack and retreat came the parade and review of the troops by Governor Spry. In the review Company E, 21st U.S. Inf., came first. The Regulars were cheered to the echo for their splendid marching. No less were the cheers that greeted the Utah Infantry and the Signal Corps and Artillery. At the conclusion of the review Governor Spry said:

"As Governor of Utah I am certainly proud of the Utah Guard. Every man there is ready to go to the front should his country need his service, and every one of them would give a good account of himself. The Guard should be a matter of pride to the people of Utah, for from what I am told there are few states that have a better organization than that we have in Utah. Occasionally, but not so much as before the Spanish-American War, I hear the expression 'tin soldiers.' Such an expression makes me angry. 'Tin soldiers.' They are among the flower of our manhood in Utah and they are ready at a minute's notice to defend their country should they be wanted."

Lieut. E. L. Coffey, of the Regular Army, said: "This is an organization of men that any state should feel proud of. They are not boys, much less 'tin soldiers.' During the last two weeks they have behaved, themselves on long marches and in every condition like seasoned veterans. Utah has reason to be proud of its Guard."

Major C. H. Martin and other officers of the Regular Army did not stint words in their praise for the Utah Guardsmen. After the military events there was a concert, and the Governor, his staff and officers of the Utah Guard were the guests of the officers of the Regular Army at a smoker at the post hall. The 1914 encampment of the National Guard of Utah ended Aug. 17, and it was considered the most successful yet held.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The camp equipment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia arrived at Georgetown, D.C., on the barge Mattabong on Aug. 20, returning from the successful camp held at Virginia Beach, Va. The 1st Battery was still in camp at Tobyhanna, Pa. The work of unloading the barge was in charge of Capt. E. M. Nevils, camp quartermaster, and his assistant, Sergt. Bernard Shields. Capt. O. C. Terry, Signal Corps, N.G.D.C., was detailed to assist the loading at Norfolk and the unloading.

Crack rifle shots of the National Guard of the District of Columbia left Washington Aug. 23 for Sea Girt, N.J., where they will attempt to uphold the reputation of the District in the rifle matches held there, beginning Tuesday. Four teams will represent the District, a brigade team, a regimental team and two company teams. Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, 1st Inf., will act as team captain; Major Thomas S. King, team coach, and Lieut. Francis T. Martin, 2d Inf., team spotter and team adjutant.

The following compose the brigade team: Lieutenant Colonel Young, Major King, Lieutenant Martin, Lieut. Alfred G. Schmidt, Sergt. Joseph D. Schriver, Lieut. Edgar H. Gerber, Sergts. Charles E. Groome, George A. Jaynes, Oliver D. Knight, John W. Payne, David H. Blakelock, James Quade, Corpls. Joseph D. Hood, Percival D. Lowell, Henry F. Richardson, Pts. Frank A. Crawford and Clarence S. Shields. The regimental and company teams will be picked from the men on the brigade team, with the following additions: Sergt. William H. Cook, Capt. H. W. Klotz, Sergt. A. E. Klotz, Corpl. Allan B. Schall and Pvt. P. L. Macomb.

Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter, U.S.A., Adjutant General, District of Columbia Militia, left Washington Aug. 23 for New Jersey, where he is to spend a month's vacation. Colonel Parmerter is something of an angler, and he is carrying all kinds of fishing tackle. During the absence of Colonel Parmerter, Major C. Fred Cook, Adjutant General, N.G.D.C., will direct the affairs of the Adjutant General's office.

WASHINGTON STATE.

Major George D. Robertson, C.A.R.C., was placed upon the retired list at his own request, Aug. 19. Major Seth W. Ellison is relieved with the Coast Artillery Reserve and detailed to the Ordnance. Capt. Howard A. Hanson is assigned to command the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps.

A board of officers of the U.S. Navy has been appointed to conduct a competitive examination for commission as ensign, Naval Militia, and will also examine for promotion Lieut. (J.G.) Albert Moodie and Ensign D. Grant, N.M., on board the U.S.S. Concord at Seattle, Sept. 1.

TEXAS.

With fair weather conditions prevailing, the Texas National Guard, in joint encampment with the 2d Division at Texas City for instruction, is carrying on the work without any deviation from the schedule prepared in advance of its coming, says the Galveston Daily News. Such rains as have occurred have fallen after the work was finished. Day by day the work has advanced until now the Militiamen are engaged in working out tactical problems. Advance guard and attack problems will be worked out, each day being concerned with a larger unit. Daily battalion officers' conferences are held.

On Aug. 21 thirty-two companies were at work from 7 a.m. until well into the forenoon. The daily conference was followed by battalion officers' tactical walks for the purpose of working out attack problems. Capt. Collin H. Ball, U.S.A., senior inspector-instructor, lectured on "The Principles of Tactics."

The work of the Cavalry squadron started at 7 a.m. with a mounted drill with the squadron as a unit, followed with patrol exercises with the troop as a unit. At 2:30 p.m. there was a squadron officers' conference. At 3:30 the squadron

officers engaged in a tactical ride for instruction in advanced guard problems out on the prairie north and west of Texas City. At 7:30 p.m. the officers attended Captain Ball's lecture.

Col. Edwin R. York, adjutant of the Infantry brigade, was only able to be at Texas City two or three days and the duties of adjutant were being performed by Major E. H. Roach, of Dallas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commander of the 2d Division, entertained several of the senior officers of the Militia at dinner. Those present were Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchins, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. P. C. Townsend, of Corsicana; Col. George P. Rains, of Marshall; Lieut. Col. A. W. Bloor, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. C. W. Nimmon, Major Churchill Towles, and Capt. Collin H. Ball, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the Texas National Guard.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana National Guard, which has been in joint encampment with the 2d Division at Texas City since Aug. 10, completed the course of instruction work on Aug. 21, and that afternoon were to entrain for home stations. The work for the Infantry regiment on the last day involved an attack problem, the regiment acting alone. The work for the Cavalry was an attack problem, the troop acting alone. The schedule provided for a maneuver for both the Infantry regiment and the Cavalry troop, but this was abandoned, because the troops were one day late in starting on the instruction work. The payment of both officers and men for fourteen days' service, dating from the time of entraining for Texas City, was made on Aug. 21 and involved a disbursement of \$8,500. The Militia officers were all high in their praise of the Regulars, particularly those officers and men who were detailed from the 2d Division to direct instruction work.

OHIO.

For the year 1914 the matches of the Ohio National Guard will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 22 to 25, inclusive, beginning with Regimental Team Match for the championship of Ohio, followed by Company Team Match for championship, State Individual Match, Revolver Team Match, Individual Revolver Match, and Officers' Revolver Team Match. Teams will consist of one team captain and fourteen enlisted men. Officers and men will report not later than Sept. 22.

The following roll of honor of organizations of the Ohio N.G., which had 100 per cent. present at the Federal inspection, is published: Ohio Infantry, Co. B, 1st, Wyoming; F, G and I, 1st, Cincinnati; K, 1st, Batavia; C, 3d, Piqua; E, 4th, Marysville; K, 4th, Delaware; E, 6th, Bryan; G, 6th, Defiance; H, 6th, Toledo; M, 6th, Oak Harbor; B, 7th, Marietta; D, 8th, Wooster; F, 8th, Akron; H, 8th, Shreve; K, 8th, Alliance; B, 9th, Columbus; Corps of Engineers, Co. D, Cleveland; 2d Field Hospital, Columbus. In addition to above there were several organizations that obtained 100 per cent. by reason of having the absentees from the home station appear at the inspection of some other organization. This information is obtained from the Federal inspection reports on file in the Division of Militia Affairs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Col. Harley B. Roby, having reported from leave, will assume command of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, N.H.N.G.

Capt. Charles C. Crowley, 4th Co., C.A.C., N.H.N.G., having tendered his resignation to accept the position of battalion quartermaster and commissary, his resignation is accepted, and his appointment as battalion quartermaster and commissary is confirmed.

Par. II., G.O. 28, from this office, Aug. 13, 1914, is amended to read: "The battalion quartermaster and commissary of the Coast Artillery Corps, and the acting Q.M. sergeant (to be detailed by the C.O. of Coast Artillery Corps), and one enlisted man from each company, detailed by its captain, will arrive at Fort Constitution on the morning of Sept. 7, 1914, as an advance detail in preparation for the encampment."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

N. M.—The War Department has discontinued the publication of foreign service rosters. In our issue of Sept. 25 last we published the complete list of ordnance sergeants. The ordnance sergeants on Hawaiian service at that time were the following: Henry Eckert, Fort Kamehameha; Frederick Geyer, Fort Ruger; Albert S. Howland, Schofield Barracks; Oscar Mann, Fort De Russy; Leonidas Piersaul, Schofield Barracks; August Schafer, Fort Kamehameha; William Siegel, Fort Shafter; Harry R. Wilson, Honolulu. As to your own prospects of detail to Hawaiian service apply through the channel.

L. D.—The authorized strength of the Army July 20, 1914, was 4,753 officers and 85,669 enlisted men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts (182 officers and 5,733 men). The authorized strength of the Hospital Corps (5,012 enlisted men) is not counted as a part of the strength of the Army. Neither are the 6,000 service corps men of the Quartermaster Corps (clerks, teachers, artisans, etc.).

JACK asks: Are there any 16-inch guns on any of the ships of the U.S. Navy, and are there any 16-inch guns in the Philippine Islands, and if so, where are they mounted? Answer: The only 16-inch gun owned by the United States is the one which is to be placed at the Panama Canal defenses and for which a carriage is in course of construction at Watervliet Arsenal. The largest gun in the U.S. Navy is the 14-inch. Fifteen-inch guns have been planned for foreign navies, but nothing larger than 14 is in use in any Navy.

W. A.—No badges have been authorized in the Army or Navy for service in Vera Cruz and Tampico.

M. Y. asks: A European enlisted in the Service of the U.S. Army. He is granted a furlough and goes to Europe. He has two excellent discharges from the U.S. Army and is still in U.S. service, but is not a naturalized citizen of this country. Can they hold him as a subject in his native country? Answer: He is subject to service in his fatherland, and if he has not already paid his military obligations there, he would be liable to service even were he a naturalized citizen of the U.S.

D. K. W. asks: (1) What is the probable number of vacancies open to be competed for in this year's examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts? (2) How soon after passing the examination successful candidates are usually appointed? Answer: (1) The examination this November will be for the creation of an eligible list, the old eligible being about used up by then. (2) Maybe a year; maybe a few months or weeks; depends upon casualties, resignations, etc.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.—A few more answers as to success in Q.M. Corps examinations: For sergeant electrician, J. E. C. failed; for sergeant chauffeur, W. F. R. failed; for sergeant chauffeur, Fred S. Graham has been appointed; for sergeant first class trainmaster, Otto Wustenburg, passed; for sergeant clerk, W. A. Lawton and T. R. Sharpe passed.

C. E. D. asks: What Army officer is in charge in New York of the San Francisco Panama Fair exhibits? To whom should I apply for position as guard? Answer: None in New York. Apply to Major Sydney A. Cloman, U.S. Inf., Service Building, Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

L. F. R. asks: Will you please settle a dispute which I have with several friends. How long do the guards have to stay on a leper island and how long do they have to stay in quarantine after the expiration of term of service? Answer: The leper islands do not require guards; therefore they are not employed.

C. B. L.—The weight of the U.S. 4.7-inch siege gun, limbered, is 8,000 pounds. The 5-inch weighs 8,800 pounds. The wheeled siege pieces in present service are the 5-inch gun and the 7-inch howitzer. The European armies have a 24-centimeter siege mortar and a 15-centimeter siege gun. The latter, wheeled, requires six horses to transport it.

S. A. K.—A non-com. of Pa. N.G. may obtain the Army Regulations by application through the channel. See your price-list of War Department documents.

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PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 22, 1914.

Mrs. Bowen, Miss Cleveland and Miss Cobb, from Portland, were guests at luncheon on Saturday, the 8th, of Mrs. F. R. Church. On Tuesday evening, the 11th, Col. and Mrs. Blake entertained with a "progressive supper" in honor of Miss Cleveland and Miss Frazer. After supper dancing was enjoyed. Those present were Major Chamberlaine, Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, Miss Cleveland, Miss Frazer, Miss Bevans, Miss Hyde, the Misses Blake, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Rutherford, Baird, F. T. Armstrong, Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Maxey. Mrs. W. S. Bowen entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Miss Cleveland and for Mrs. Church. Mrs. Armstrong, the Misses Blake and Miss Hyde, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong entertained at dinner Wednesday for Miss Wright, Major Chamberlaine and Lieut. F. T. Armstrong, afterward attending the performance at the Cape Theater. Thursday Mrs. Gage, a sister of Mrs. Bartlett, had a matinee party at the Cape Theater, to see "Mlle. Modiste"; after the play the guests went to Mrs. Bartlett's for tea. Those enjoying the afternoon were Mrs. Bartlett, Blake, Church, Cravens, Zollars, Shartle, Blackham, Bowen, Armstrong, Babcock, Misses Holland, Winslow and Cleveland.

Lieut. G. D. Holland has had his father and sister with him for the past week. Lieut. George E. Turner has reported and been assigned to the 107th Company at Fort Preble. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Campbell returned Friday from Burlington, Vt., where Lieutenant Campbell has been on duty at the student's camp. Capt. and Mrs. James P. Howell, from Fort Rodman, have been spending a few days at Fort Preble, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur. Mrs. Brown, wife of Col. E. T. Brown, retired, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Turner, at Fort Preble.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong entertained on Friday evening for Miss Cleveland and Miss Frazer. Dancing and games were enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Cleveland, Lieutenant Frazer, Miss Frazer, the Misses Blake, Miss Hyde, Lieutenant Baird, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Maxey and Mr. Burroughs. The Misses Blake spent the weekend at Fort Preble, visiting Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Merriam. Major and Mrs. Church were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Shartle for tea on Sunday.

The weather for the last ten days has been very foggy, and has greatly delayed target practice. Monday, the 17th, however, was an ideal day and six practices were fired with the heavy guns, resulting in some very fine shooting, as the records will show. During the first practice of the 5th Company on Monday, and the second practice of the 49th Company on Tuesday, the targets were shot to pieces, causing delays that could hardly be regretted. The practice of all batteries at Fort Williams was concluded on Wednesday, including that of the 50th Company, which returned to Fort McKinley on Thursday. Night practice with the mortars at Fort Preble was held on Monday, but had to be finished by day, as one of the boats was put out of commission.

Major William Chamberlaine returned to Fort Andrews on Saturday, his duty as umpire having been finished. Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., reported on the 17th and has been assigned the quarters occupied by Captain Bowen, who has taken the house recently vacated by Lieutenant Pelot. Capt. E. G. Abbott, Signal Corps, arrived Wednesday to inspect the Signal Corps property, and is the guest of Capt. H. L. Butler.

There have been several parties at the Cape Theater this week, to see Florence Webber in "The Chocolate Soldier." Capt. T. L. Coles, O.D., has been a visitor during target practice. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars entertained at dinner for Captain Abbott on Thursday. Miss Frazer, who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. W. D. Frazer, has returned to her home. Mrs. Morrow, wife of Capt. F. J. Morrow, 27th Inf., entertained at the English tea room on Saturday, in honor of Mrs. Boothby. Those present from Fort Williams were Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Turner, from Fort Preble.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Aug. 21, 1914.

Target practice has just been completed here. Numerous delays were caused by the heavy fog. Colonel Bartlett, Major Chamberlain and Captain Cole visited the post daily during the firing, and on Tuesday were guests of Col. and Mrs. Todd at luncheon. Capt. and Mrs. James Howell, of Fort Rodman, Mass., were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, at Fort Preble. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, of Concord, Mass., are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood.

Mrs. Clarence B. Ross is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, in New York. The 2d C.A.C. band, from Fort Williams, visited this post on Tuesday and during their delightful concert Mrs. Reeder entertained with an informal porch party for Madame Reeder. The full moon was inspiration for a corn roast on the beach Friday, given by

Capt. and Mrs. Moody for their guests, Mrs. Smith and Miss Hamilton; others present were Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Welch, Captain Cramer and Lieutenant Rutherford. Mrs. Smith, after a ten days' visit to Mrs. Moody, has returned to her home in Washington. Lieutenant Schudt has returned from Cairo, Ill., where he was called by the fatal illness of his mother. Mrs. Avery French, with a party of relatives, motored to Poland Springs for luncheon Friday.

Mrs. Ruggles's brother, Mr. Ricker, of Rockford, Ill., has been Mrs. Ruggles's guest during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley, of St. Louis, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett. Miss Thompson, of Indiana, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok. Mr. and Mrs. Beech, Mrs. Bevans's guests during the month, have returned to their home in Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock gave a dancing party for the Misses Wilson, at Elwell Hall, Thursday. Mrs. French entertained Misses Jones, King, Bevans, Mansfield and Payson at tea on Monday. Major Rice, O.D., and family have taken a cottage on Great Diamond Island during the Major's leave. Major and Mrs. Rice were traveling in Europe when the disturbances arose and on that account cut short their stay abroad and were fortunate in getting home.

Lieut. and Mrs. Turner have arrived at Fort Preble, where Lieutenant Turner is to be stationed. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have returned to Boston after a month's visit to Capt. and Mrs. Morse. Mrs. Robb entertained the Card Club Thursday, Mrs. Morse having highest score, other prizes going to Mrs. Ricker and Miss Welch. Capt. E. G. Abbott, Six Corps, made a business trip here and was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. Mrs. Estelle French has returned to her home in Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Moody entertained last Friday at cards, Mrs. Morse winning the prize. Others present were Mesdames Todd, Robb, Meyer, Reeder, French, Ruggles, Hickok, Misses Thompson, Welch and Hamilton.

In a hard fought baseball battle between McKinley and Fort Preble on Sunday, McKinley was victorious, 5 to 6. A great deal of amusement was caused by a tennis tournament on Great Diamond Island Thursday. The boys were all dressed in girls' costumes. Stuart and James Bevans and Russell Reeder were among the contestants.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort McKinley, P.I., July 18, 1914.

About fifteen ladies of the 7th Cavalry garrison met with the Misses Murray Thursday to organize a Reading Club. Mrs. W. A. Shunk was elected president and Mrs. K. P. Lord secretary. The club will meet Thursday mornings. Invitations to become members are to be extended other garrisons. For the first reading course their subject of study will be "Life in the Orient." Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle gave a dinner party Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. W. A. Shunk, Col. H. P. McCain, Major Arthur Thayer, Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Cubbison, Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Lahm and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shanahan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Miller had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack and for Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fuger. Mrs. R. D. Johnson gave a bridge of five tables Monday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Faulkner and Mrs. Mitchell. The 7th Cavalry band gave a concert at that time complimentary to Major Thayer, who is in the same set of quarters with Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson. Col. and Mrs. M. W. Ireland, M.C., gave a tea Saturday for Major and Mrs. E. P. Wolfe, who left the following Wednesday on the Logan. Mesdames Christian, Cook, Darby, Coulter and Fletcher assisted.

Col. C. H. Murray, Miss Murray and Miss Jessie Murray entertained Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. W. A. Shunk, Major F. E. Traub, Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Lahm and Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter were "at home" Tuesday afternoon. Miss Murray poured tea and Miss Jessie Murray and Miss Sayre served.

The entire garrison has been waging war with the locusts all week.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary Tuesday evening with a bridge party for the medical garrison. A real Dutch luncheon was enjoyed, Mrs. Ireland serving the salad. Miss Beth Wrenthmore, of Manila, daughter of Dean Wrenthmore, of the Engineering Department at the Philippine University, was a guest of Miss Helen Moffet at luncheon Monday and for the dance in the afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Hollyday had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. T. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarkson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Miss Gottschalk and Mr. McGruder.

Col. and Mrs. G. W. McIver gave a reception Thursday afternoon, at which they introduced their eldest daughter, Miss Frances McIver, into society. Many guests from Manila and Fort McKinley were invited. The 13th Infantry orchestra played on the lawn for dancing in the north parlors and on the veranda. Mesdames W. H. Clarke, of Manila, and G. J. Holden, Miss Murray, Mrs. Blauvelt and Miss Locke assisted.

In the tennis tournament the women's singles have been played off. In the semi-finals, Mrs. Chaffee played Mrs. Mor-

risson, while Mrs. Clarkson played Mrs. Roberson, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Clarkson winning. The final match and the silver loving cup went to Mrs. Clarkson. The winners of the semi-final men's singles were Dr. E. R. Gentry and Lieut. V. Meyer, 2d Field Art.

Col. C. H. Murray and daughters had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Cubbison and Lieut. C. D. Lang. Mrs. T. E. Darby gave a "thimble bee" Tuesday morning for Mrs. E. P. Wolfe and for Mesdames M. W. Ireland, A. S. Bowen, H. Beeuwkes, G. W. Cook, J. P. Fletcher and Miss Bowen. Mrs. Bowen poured tea and Mrs. Cook served. Chaplain E. F. Brophy left on the Warren for a month's leave in China and Japan and will sail from there to the States.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Bowen are enjoying a visit from Miss Bowen, the Doctor's sister. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter entertained Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack and Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fuger at dinner Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Riley gave a dance Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Clarkson, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. Roberson, Capt. and Mrs. Hollyday and Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd.

Mrs. W. H. Shepherd gave an auction party Tuesday for her house guest, Mrs. Branson, and for Mesdames Hoyle, Shannon, Roberson, Hollyday, Riley, Gottschalk, Seamus, Chaffee, Morrison and Clarkson and Miss Gottschalk. Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack entertained at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fuger Thursday evening. Those playing were Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Berkeley, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, Major and Mrs. K. J. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Major A. Thayer and Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds. The prizes were won by Major Hampton, Captain Berkeley and Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Fuger received a guest prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Pegram gave a dinner party Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. McIver and Capt. and Mrs. Berkeley. Mrs. J. V. Kuznik is at the Manila Hotel; she will go home on a liner. Capt. and Mrs. G. J. Holden gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. McIver, Colonel Murray, Miss Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Charles and Capt. and Mrs. Halstead.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Aug. 20, 1914.

The tennis tournament was concluded under difficulties, as target range duty, leaves, etc., prevented the appearance of some of the players at the proper times. The champions are announced as follows: Ladies' singles, Miss Joy Grierson; men's singles, Dr. Bliss. This indicates that joy and bliss reign supreme at Huachuca. Mixed doubles, Miss Grierson and Dr. Bliss; men's doubles, Parker Tompkins and Garrett Phillips. Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Fleming gave an afternoon auction party Aug. 6, Miss Joy Grierson and Mrs. Blaine winning first and consolation prizes. Other guests were Mesdames Evans, Grierson, Cushing, Huston, McMurdo, Brant, Cornell, Tilson, Walton, Cavanaugh, Phillips, Lewis and Misses Grierson and Dodge.

Major and Mrs. George P. White are here from Hachita, N.M., where Major White is stationed with his squadron of the 9th Cavalry, as guests of Col. and Mrs. D. W. Boughton. Mrs. Boughton arrived on Aug. 12. Troops H and K came in from the target range ten days ago, and part of the state Militia is now camped on the range, going over the course.

A very enjoyable dance was given in the new barracks on Aug. 12, when the guests included several of the officers of the state Militia, from their camp in Garden Canyon. Also from Nogales came the Misses Titcomb, Poole, Turner, Fowler and Forbes and Captain Oden. Miss Titcomb was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, and Miss Forbes of Major and Mrs. Byram. The other visitors were at the quarters of Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo. All returned to Nogales on Friday. On the receiving line at the hop were Major and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd and Dr. Bliss. The dance program of eighteen numbers was very good, and an excellent supper was served.

A large contingent of non-commissioned officers, enlisted men and their wives came up from the 9th Cavalry camp at Douglas one week ago and spent three days here as guests of the 10th. The 9th Cavalry band gave a very good concert program on Thursday evening in honor of Colonel Boughton, and on Saturday evening an excellent union of the 9th and 10th bands was effected, making an enjoyable concert on the parade, the two bands adjourning later to the amusement hall, where a large ball was given.

Mrs. Brant and her mother, Mrs. Cushing, entertained Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo and Mrs. Cavanaugh at supper on Aug. 15. Dr. Van Allstine left yesterday for temporary duty at Nogales. Mrs. Guiney and son, Patsy, Jr., returned on the 17th from a long visit in New York, Captain Guiney having gone to El Paso to meet them. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbey were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith on Aug. 9. Capt. J. R. Barber, M.C., came from Yuma on the 11th and took five days' leave with his family here, going on to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty. Mrs. Cavanaugh entertained at auction on the 12th, Miss Joy Grierson winning first prize and Mrs. Walton the consolation. Other guests were Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Aplington, Misses Barber and Dodge.

Lieutenant Tilson came up from Naco on the 18th to take over the duties of ordnance, signal and engineer officer, etc. Lieutenant O'Donnell returned from Yuma on the 17th and has been assigned to command the Machine-gun Troop. Mrs. Blaine gave an auction party on Wednesday afternoon, first prize being won by Miss Grierson. Other guests were Mesdames Cushing, Fleming, Brant, Aplington, Misses Dodge and Joy Grierson. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace entertained at dinner last evening for Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Huston. Master Leslie Holcomb spent several days here with Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, returning to Naco on Sunday. Mrs. Evans and her son, Cadet Evans, returned to Douglas on Aug. 13, Major Evans having been made adjutant of the 2d Cavalry Brigade, with station at Douglas. Miss Betty Fleming went to Naco to spend the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb Aug. 7. Master Harry Cavanaugh visited Leslie Holcomb for three days this last week. Capt. and Mrs. Huston entertained Capt. and Mrs. Walton at a curry supper on Tuesday evening.

Col. W. S. Scott, from Fort Sam Houston, was here for two days last week, to inspect the Militia camp in Garden Canyon. He was a guest of Major and Mrs. Byram. Mrs. Luhn gave a very attractive sewing party last Tuesday, her guests including all the ladies in the garrison. Prizes were given for the prettiest, the most useful and the most useless work, and were won by Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. Brant and Mrs. Cavanaugh.

NINTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 20, 1914.

After two years at Fort Riley Capt. W. B. Cowin returned here last night to join his regiment, the 9th Cavalry.

Chaile Evans, son of Major Elwood W. Evans, adjutant, 2d Cavalry Brigade, and Harrison Herman, son of Capt. F. J. Herman, 9th Cav., left here yesterday to return to West Point after visiting their parents this summer. Another son of Captain Herman, F. W. Herman, was graduated from West Point last June. He will visit his parents here two weeks longer. Capt. Edward Calvert left yesterday for Eastern points. He has been ordered to join the 8th Cavalry in the Philippines, and will sail in October. Mrs. Calvert has already left for Fort Leavenworth. Captain Schultz left a few days ago for Hachita, N.M., to meet his family, returning from a visit to relatives and friends in St. Louis. Captain Schultz recently returned to his command here, after being at border stations in this state and Arizona for ten months.

Major Alonzo Gray, I.G., Southern Dept., was here a week ago from San Antonio to inspect the property of the 9th Cavalry. Company G, Arizona N.G., has returned from the state encampment at Garden Canyon. The officers speak very highly of the instruction given by the Regular Army officers assigned to instruct each battalion. The 2d Cavalry band returned Sunday from Fort Huachuca, where they were entertained three days by the 10th Cavalry band and had a most enjoyable time.

In an electric storm which visited this city night before

Distinctively Individual

last eight horses belonging to the 9th Cavalry band, which were picketed to a wire cable at the corral, were struck by a bolt of lightning and instantly killed. The soldiers slept comfortably in their tents, the rain not bothering them, although the water ran like a river down the street which passes through the camp grounds.

In the baseball games played here last Saturday and Sunday between the 9th Cavalry and the 12th Infantry team, from Nogales, the 12th won Saturday's game by 8 to 3, and the next day the 9th won from the 12th by 14 to 0. Lieutenant Gillam manages the 12th Infantry team and Lieutenant Nicholson the 9th Cavalry.

Because of changes in stations of the troops belonging to the 10th Cavalry, the headquarters of which are at Fort Huachuca, the baseball games scheduled for next Saturday and Sunday between the 10th Cavalry and 9th Cavalry baseball teams have been postponed. Troop E, 10th, Captain Tompkins, will move from Huachuca to Nogales, transferring with Troop A, Captain Oden. Troop M, Captain Fleming, will go from Huachuca to Naco, relieving Troop I, Captain Luhn, which will return to the fort after seven months' duty on the border.

Sergt. Bert C. Wood, Q.M. Department, 9th Cav., left this morning for Fort Huachuca, to enter the hospital.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 21, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Garber entertained Capt. and Mrs. W. W. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Short, Mr. Peter Fyfe and Miss Ella Fyfe at supper Aug. 14, the party afterward attending the 23d Infantry hop. The following Tuesday evening the regiment had an informal party at their new club house on the beach, the band playing dance music. This regimental affair was in the nature of a "tryout" before giving a large party in the near future. Present were Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. Julian Dodge, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Mentzer, Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Bower, Lieutenants Batson, Terrell, Davidson, Jones, Field, Holliday and Graham, Misses Fyfe, Perry and Patton and Major Kobbé and Captain Sheldon, of the 18th.

The 23d Infantry gave a supper-dance Aug. 16. Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlin's table guests were Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley and Lieutenants Piggott and Davidson. Others from the regiment there were Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, as guests of Miss Gladys Booth and Lieut. Carl Baehr. Mr. Fyfe and Miss Fyfe, guests of their sister, Mrs. Mord P. Short, left Wednesday for their home in Tennessee. "Peter" will be much missed at the club. Miss Grace Perry, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, left Wednesday for Galveston, to spend some time at the Galveston. Capt. Julian Dodge has returned from a leave, which took him to Washington. Mrs. Isaac Newell leaves this week for a visit to her home in Chicago. In her absence Major Kobbé will keep house with Captain Newell and "Sin Puppy."

Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlin leave early in September for a two months' visit to New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley, with Mrs. Cowley's mother, Mrs. Mentzer, and her sister and brother, also small Jacqueline, have given up their former house and are now occupying the one left vacant by Lieut. and Mrs. Adams. Mrs. R. P. Palmer is in Galveston, as guest of Miss Seinsheimer. Captain Sanford has returned to his home in Texas City, after several weeks in Galveston. Lieut. Harry Graham entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer and Miss Grace Perry at dinner in camp on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon and Lieut. and Mrs. Short, with Mr. Peter Fyfe and Miss Ella Fyfe, also enjoyed "chow" at the 3d Battalion mess, as guests of Lieutenant Davidson. Mrs. Ben W. Feild returned Thursday from a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Halstead, at Fort Sam Houston.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Aug. 17, 1914.

The proficiency test for the 1st and 3d Battalions was fired on the target range by companies on Monday. The 2d Battalion will fire its proficiency test soon after it returns from guard duty on the locks. The problem used on Monday was that of a company advancing under fire. The fire was assumed to be coming from various groups of targets which appeared at ranges between 650 yards and 400 yards.

Mrs. Marshburn was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for dinner on Sunday. The Advance, of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, made the passage from Cristobal to Balboa, through the canal, on Sunday. She returned to the Atlantic Ocean on Monday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Malony were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett on Sunday. Lieutenant Marshburn spent Sunday at the old Spanish fort at the mouth of the Chagres River. Lieut. and Mrs. Gray and Captain Merrill returned Monday from leaves spent in the States. Mrs. Merrill and children will join Captain Merrill later. Capt. and Mrs. Ekridge, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, Captain Ingram, Captain Humber, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron and Billy, Mrs. Parkinson, Miss Tichborne and Harwood Jones visited Fort San Lorenzo, at the mouth of the Cagres River, Sunday. The trip down the river was made by launch from a point just below the spillway at Gatun.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gray were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for dinner and auction bridge on Monday. Lieutenant Malony was on sick report for several days this week on account of an attack of fever. Captain Merrill was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ingram for dinner on Monday. Mrs. Settle and Mrs. Taylor spent Tuesday in Colon and Cristobal. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger were guests of the Hotel Washington on Monday night. On Tuesday they made the trip through the Panama Canal on the S.S. Panama.

Mrs. Cummings and Billy were guests of Mrs. Coleman at

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Ancon Monday night and Tuesday. Tuesday afternoon was spent at the bathing beach. The officers in the post-graduate school spent Wednesday visiting the semi-permanent fortifications along the west bank of the Panama Canal from Pedro Miguel to Balboa. Mrs. Harrell and children spent Wednesday at the Bella Vista bathing beach, near Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock, of Cristobal, accompanied by their children and Captain Whitlock's mother, were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ingram on Thursday.

Nearly 300 persons gathered at the Y.M.C.A. building at Pedro Miguel on Thursday evening, in attendance upon the farewell party given to Company H, 10th Infantry, who have been on guard duty over the locks at Pedro Miguel for the past month. The 10th Infantry band rendered many selections. The program contained numerous vaudeville "stunts," vocal selections, exhibition of Butts' Manuel, sounding of bugle calls, a fire-eating contest and a watermelon contest. The 3d Battalion will relieve the 2d Battalion on lock duty on Monday. Captain Merrill is now senior officer of the 3d Battalion, and is assigned to Company K. Captain Taylor has been assigned to command of Company M. Lieutenant Alderdice has been transferred from Company M to Company L. Companies K and L, with Captains Merrill and W. C. Jones and Lieutenants Alderdice and Sibert, will relieve Companies F and G, with Captain Collins and Lieutenants Cron, Patch and Gruber, at Gatun. Company M, with Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Eichelberger, will relieve Company E, with Captain Coleman and Lieutenants Heidt and Stutesman, at Miraflores. Company I, with Captain Rogers and Lieutenant Malony, will relieve Company H, with Captain Gowen and Lieutenant Kutz, at Pedro Miguel.

Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt entertained at dinner at the Hotel Washington, at Colon, Friday Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Settle and Capt. and Mrs. Collins. On Monday evening Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal, and Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Cummings, of Camp Otis, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Foster at a box party given on the occasion of the recital at the National Institute in Panama. At this recital Miss Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foster, who is studying for the opera, gave several delightful vocal solos, rendering her favorite operatic selections.

Regimental Sergt. Major Willhart was placed on the retired list on the completion of thirty years' service on Wednesday. Over twenty-one years of this had been without any "double time." Battalion Sergeant Major Turner has been appointed sergeant major of the regiment, while Sergeant Bennett, Co. I, has been appointed battalion sergeant major of the 1st Battalion.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 24, 1914.

The post Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Smalley. The club prize was won by Mrs. Graham, while Mrs. Coppock won a prize given by Mrs. Smalley as the penalty for holding the previous high scores. Other guests were Mesdames Nicholson, Dickman, Walsh, Fenton, De Witt, Smedberg, Paine, Kochersperger, Andrews, King, Weed, Hurd, Harvey, Foster, Norrington, King, Smedberg and Brown.

Little Leonora Brown, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Brown, with other children, was playing around the band stand Wednesday, when she fell, striking with full force upon her elbow and breaking it.

Mrs. Harvey and her mother, Mrs. King, Mrs. Fenton and her brother, Major Rochester, enjoyed the trip on Wednesday to Au Sable Chasm. Major Rochester left for his home on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard and family, guests of Major and Mrs. De Witt, left Thursday for Fort Strong. Miss Eaton, of Malden, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Smedberg. Chaplain and Mrs. Fleming returned to the post on Friday from Pittsburgh, where Mrs. Fleming has been spending the summer. Miss Brown, of New York, guest of her sister, Mrs. McGee, has returned to her home. Lieutenant Commander King is spending the week-end as guest of Lieut. and

Mrs. W. D. Smith. Miss Lois Farman, who has been spending a week in the White Mountains, returned to the post Friday. Mrs. Weed has as her guests Miss Simpson, of Philadelphia, and her sister, Miss Hubbard. On Saturday Mrs. Weed gave a tea for Miss Hubbard and Miss Simpson, being assisted by Mrs. Beck. Other guests were Mesdames Nicholson, Dickman, Fenton, King, Carson, De Witt, Paine, Norrington, Bartlett, Balentine and Coppock.

Mrs. Harvey gave a children's party Saturday for her little daughter, Betty, in honor of her fourth birthday anniversary. The little guests enjoyed a hay ride and then returned to their home, where a pie contained a present for each. Present: Dorsey Cullen, Edgerton Smith, Alexander Cox, Kimball Brown, Martha King, Loyal Roberts, Ruth Graham, Raymond Coppock, Billie Fenton and Howard Smalley.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1914.

Lieutenant Waite returned Monday from duty at the student camps of instruction. After a visit with Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Lowden and little Alice left Tuesday to be guests of Dr. and Mrs. Peterson, at their summer home at Gloucester, Mass. Mrs. Smith, mother of Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Frank and baby left Thursday for Watertown, N.Y. Mrs. Frank will remain at her mother's home until she has completely recovered her health before joining her husband at Honolulu. Capt. W. M. Fassett is the guest of his sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland.

Mrs. Chouinard was hostess Tuesday for the Ladies' Auction Club. Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 3d Cav., visited the post this past week. He has been a guest at the summer school at Cliff Haven for several weeks, attending the lectures and taking part in several interesting programs, his talk last Sunday evening on "The Army Man" being exceptionally fine. Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman were guests of Miss Davis, of Plattsburg for tea Thursday.

The department rifle shoot, in progress here the past two weeks, has closed and among those chosen to represent the



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department at the national shoot at Sea Girt were Captain Romeyn, 2d Cav., Lieutenant Bailey, 2d Cav., and Lieutenant Loughborough, 3d Inf., who left Saturday night for Sea Girt. Mr. F. Vaughn Burgess, of Burlington, was a guest of Lieutenant Fehét last week. On Wednesday Lieutenant Fehét gave a dinner at Hotel Champlain for Mr. Burgess.

Hon. and Mrs. John F. O'Brien entertained Mrs. Partello, Lieutenants Fehét and Russell at dinner Thursday at their home at West Chazy. Other guests were ex-Governor and Mrs. Odell and Miss Odell. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Allen and Miss Allen, with several house guests, came over from Burlington on their yacht Saturday and had tea with the Stevenses. Other guests were Miss Dodds, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Fehét. Lieutenants Fehét and Murray were dinner guests of Mr. Goldsmith, of the Pageant Committee, at the Hotel Champlain Saturday night. Several parties motored up from the post for the dancing, among them being Major Stevens, Misses Stevens, Dodds, Lasseigne, Lieuts. and Mesdames Whiting, Dickinson, Boyers, Captain Field and Lieutenant Waite.

Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, with Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Plattsburg, motored to St. Hubert's Inn yesterday for dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson returned to West Point last night. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards leave today for Lake Placid, Buffalo, and a trip down the St. Lawrence and to the Thousand Islands. During their absence Miss Angela O'Brien will be with Peggy and Oliver. To celebrate his twelfth birthday anniversary Wilford Twyman had a few of his little friends in to dinner on Friday and afterward took in the "movies."

News was received here yesterday of the death of Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, who had gone to New York a few days before to secure special medical assistance. He was the father of Mrs. Francis J. Kernan, wife of Colonel Kernan.

One of the best ball games played in this city during the present season took place on the post diamond yesterday, when the All-Plattsburg team defeated the 5th Infantry, 3 to 1. The game was full of interest from start to finish and was in doubt until the last man was retired in the ninth inning.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Aug. 15, 1914. Naval Constr. Stuart F. Smith, who left last week for Mare Island, in connection with the trial trips of the naval collier Jupiter, has a month's leave and with his sister, Miss Smith, who has been touring the West, has gone to Washington, D.C., to visit relatives. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel and Lieut. A. A. Atkins returned last Monday from a camping trip to the Elwha river, Clallam county. Mrs. De Witt Blamer and Commander Blamer are entertaining the former's mother, Mrs. F. A. Mitchell, of Portland, Me., who arrived for a month's visit with her daughters, Mrs. Blamer and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut leave Tuesday for Annapolis, Md., where Commander Traut has been assigned as instructor of English at the Naval Academy. They will stop at Hartford, Conn., for a visit with Commander Traut's relatives. Complimentary to the Trauts a number of social affairs were given at the yard this week.

Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and daughter, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, entertained at a large bridge party Thursday afternoon. The house decorations were very beautiful, masses of sweet peas and nasturtiums being used. The ladies who played were Mesdames R. M. Doyle, Timothy O'Leary, John Irwin, Jr., J. H. Blackburn, E. D. Almy, C. B. Munger, I. I. Yates, W. P. Druley, J. F. Hull, Bell, J. W. Backus, J. R. Brady, De Witt Blamer, Paul Bates, A. A. Garcelon, Logan, Nelson Hibbs and Cook, Miss Magruder and Miss Cleona Brooks. The players were joined at tea by Mesdames M. F. Draemel, Z. E. Briggs, Stibolt, F. A. Traut, Howson Cole and J. C. Fegan and Mrs. Fegan's mother, Mrs. Mitchell, of Portland, Me. Miss Magruder and Mrs. Hibbs poured tea. In honor of Surg. W. S. Hoen, who came up from the West Virginia last week on a month's leave, Mrs. Hoen held a reception at her home in Bremerton Friday, which was a surprise to the Doctor. All his old-time friends called to welcome him back from his stay in Mexican waters.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Doyle entertained at a matinee party at the Moore Theater Wednesday, to see Guy Bates Post in "Omar, the Tentmaker." Others in the party were Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Mr. Edgar Pendleton and Ensign Robert Doyle, Jr. In honor of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, recent arrivals, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. H. F. Hull entertained at dinner Saturday evening. Covers were also laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and Ensign R. M. Doyle, Jr. Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou were hosts at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Moore, mother and aunt of Mrs. Paul Bates, whose home is in Honolulu, H.T. Ensign and Mrs. Bates and Ensign and Mrs. Logan were guests. In honor of the birthday of her little daughter, Clarice, Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained the little girls of the navy yard Friday afternoon. The guests included Agnes Hirschinger, Dorothy and Catherine Stanley, Grace and Betty McGill, Lavelette Cole, Eloise Lane, Hana Ishagama, Catherine Johnson, Beatrice Holmes Francis Barnes, Clarice and Dorothy Yates and Kathleen Briggs.

Mrs. Howson Cole was the guest of Miss Loretta Cort at a

box party at the Moore Theater Wednesday. Among the Navy people who attended the matinee that afternoon were Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. James, Ensign and Mrs. Logan, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Miss Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Bates, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Moore, of Honolulu, Ensign Greig, Dr. Casto, Paymaster Skipwith and Ensign Lee. Mrs. T. P. Magruder and daughter, Miss Adele, who have been in Bremerton, left Friday for San Diego, Cal., to join Captain Magruder, who had just arrived from Mexican waters.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained informally at a buffet supper Friday for Ensign and Mrs. Waddington, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Mrs. M. E. Shearer, Mrs. Stibolt, Mrs. Howson Cole, Miss Magruder, Ensign V. L. Kirkman, Lieutenant Lee, Mr. Edgar Pendleton, Miss Cleona Brooks, Lieut. S. O. Greig and Mr. Louis Brooks. Ensign and Mrs. Paul Bates gave an informal tea Friday in honor of Mrs. J. C. Mason and Mrs. Sullivan, of Seattle, and Miss Margaret Webb, of Portland, Ore. Lieut. Maurice A. Shearer, U.S.M.C., came from San Diego Monday to settle the accounts of the Disciplinary Barracks and spend a few weeks' leave.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 18, 1914.

The Casino was filled Monday evening with children of members of the club. Saturday the club was crowded, when Mrs. Duncan Gatewood, wife of Naval Constructor Gatewood, U.S.N., was among those giving dinners. Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fitch, Lieut. Julian Collins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Collins are registered at the Thorndike Hotel. Mrs. David Barry and Miss Cora Barry are recent arrivals at the Bay View.

Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., brought over a large party from the training station on Saturday evening for the hop at the Casino. Lieut. Pryor chaperoned the party. Miss Nicholson, daughter of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., has returned to the Garden House from Martha's Vineyard.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 25, 1914.

The dancing contest at the Casino on Saturday evening was a great success and attracted a large crowd, even from the surrounding resorts. Mrs. Lee Pryor chaperoned a large party from the training station for her sister, Miss Katherine Knight. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred Howe brought over a party from the torpedo station.

Mrs. E. H. Tillman, wife of Commander Tillman, U.S.N., entertained at an auction bridge party on Monday at her home in Shorely Hill. The tennis tournament in Newport has attracted a large number of Jamestown people, and many gay luncheons at the Newport cafés and tea houses have followed the morning gaiety.

Lieuts. G. M. Courts and F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., are among the latest arrivals at the Thorndike Hotel. Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fletcher are at the Bay Voyage Hotel.

Mrs. Duncan Gatewood has as her house guest Miss Ann Bryan, daughter of Capt. B. Bryan, U.S.N. Lieut. J. R. Barry, U.S.N., has joined his mother and sister, Mrs. David Barry and Miss Cora Barry, at the Bay View Hotel.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 20, 1914.

The Japanese cruiser Idzumo, after having coaled here, has proceeded to San Francisco. Her commander refused to discuss the war situation in any of its phases, but stated that he was ready to carry out any orders which might come to him from his government.

Ensign Charles H. Maddox, U.S.N., has reported to Comdr. Cleland Davis, in charge of the radio station now under construction here. Major Edmund S. Wright, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. S. S. Wright, has left for his post at Fort Leavenworth, after a visit here. Mrs. John L. Schon has gone to Los Angeles to meet her daughter, Miss Leicester Schon, who has been visiting friends in the East for three months. Mrs. B. S. James, of Washington, D.C., cousin of the late Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U.S.A., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Eunice James, is now located at La Vista Apartments, in this city, for the summer. Mrs. James is a prominent club woman and a member of a number of patriotic societies.

Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb, U.S.N., entertained at tea at their home in Coronado recently in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C. Their guests included Commo. Guy W. Brown, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brown, Major and Mrs. John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., Major William N. McKelvy, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, Capt. and Mrs. Julius S. Turrill, Capt. and Mrs. James McE. Huey, Capt. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, Lieut. and Mrs. Tom D. Barber, Lieut. Edward M. Reno, Paymaster Sharp, Lieut. and Mrs. Potts, Lieut. and Mrs. Alley D. Rorex and Lieut. John J. McCracken.

Paymr. Roland W. Schumann, U.S.N., of the California, is

in this city to assist in the arrangement of a program for the reception to be given incident to the change of name of the cruiser to the San Diego. Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Wuest, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Miss Natalie Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Campbell, of Coronado, has returned from a four months' visit to her aunt, Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, wife of Major Cloman, U.S.A.

To Ensign Frank Harrison Kelley, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Kelley has been born a son, who has been given the same name as his father, making the ninth Frank Harrison Kelley in direct line in the family. Mrs. Kelley is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Parmelee, in this city. Mrs. Charles T. Wilder, wife of one of the territorial officers in Hawaii, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired. Mrs. Wilder is accompanied by her son, Burr.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 22, 1914.

The officers of the 5th Field Artillery gave a smoker Friday evening for the officers of the Kansas Militia battery who have been here during the week. Among those entertaining at supper that evening for the visitors were Captain Faulkner, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse and the bachelors' mess. The usual polo game was played Sunday morning, opposing teams being Captain De Armond, Lieutenants Oliphant, Jones and Polk (reds), versus Lieutenants Smith, Cruse, Hatch and Greenwald (whites). The whites won by a score of 1½ to 1. Lieut. N. N. Polk gave an automobile party Sunday afternoon for Miss Eileen Griffith, Major and Mrs. Farr entertaining at dinner later at Medicine Park. Lieut. and Mrs. Emery T. Smith had supper Monday for Major and Mrs. Farr, Miss Eileen Griffith and Lieutenant Polk. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph McT. Pennell entertained Captains Moore and Hand at supper Tuesday evening. Mesdames Craze and Ross gave a porch watermelon party Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Eileen Griffith and for Major and Mrs. Farr, Miss Ellen Sharp, Major Bishop, Captains Moore, Starbird, Faulkner, Hand, De Armond, Lieutenants Jones, Polk, Sharp and Greenwald.

Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr left Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth, where Major Farr will attend the School of the Line. They were accompanied by their guest, Miss Eileen Griffith, who will remain with them for some weeks. Major and Mrs. Farr will be greatly missed here. Capt. A. Lanza also left for Leavenworth this week to attend the School of the Line. Capt. A. A. Starbird has returned from a short visit at Columbus Barracks, Mo., where Mrs. Starbird and son, Dodd, are spending the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. George Dodd. Mrs. Starbird is rapidly recuperating from her recent illness.

Mrs. A. McIntyre has been spending the week at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as the guest of Mrs. R. S. Parrott. Mrs. Ernest Hinds spent this week in Oklahoma City. Lieut. W. A. Capron, detailed as an instructor at the Militia camp of McAlester, Okla., left this week.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 23, 1914.

Miss Helen Bryan, daughter of Capt. R. W. Bryan, M.C., is spending the week as guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster. Col. J. H. Beacom entertained Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Miss Hester Nolan and Miss Blanche Nolan with a box party at the American League Baseball Park Sunday afternoon. Miss Katherine Foster gave a children's party Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Helen Bryan. The guests were Katherine Kennedy, Elizabeth Jones, Betsy McAllister, Victor Rukke and Agnes and Caroline Williams.

Mrs. J. R. Starkey and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, who have been temporarily living in St. Louis, returned to Jefferson Barracks Monday. On Tuesday the Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. J. M. Craig's. Present: Mrs. F. H. Burr and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. High score was made by Mrs. Craig. Master Harry Humphreys celebrated his third birthday Tuesday with a launch party. On Wednesday Lieut. J. R. Starkey and Lieut. W. W. Merrill returned to Jefferson Barracks from Sparta, Wis., annual target practice. Mr. Henry Jones, son of Capt. E. M. Jones, left Thursday for New York city.

Mrs. C. L. Foster was hostess at a delightful picnic Saturday. The party motored to the Meramec River, where the afternoon was spent in swimming and fishing. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Rukke, Victor Rukke, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Miss Katherine Foster, Miss Katherine Kennedy and Laurence Kennedy. Mrs. Marcus McKane and her daughter, Miss Jenny McKane, of Gibson, Iowa, arrived at Jefferson Barracks Sunday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig.

The 15th Company baseball team won from the 18th Company team Thursday by 3 to 1, thus winning the second baseball series. A third series will now be played between these teams to decide the winners of the championship silver cup.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., July 9, 1914.

Virginia and Thomas Moorman, jr., gave a luncheon to celebrate their birthdays July 1. Games were played, and each child was given a toy as a souvenir. Those invited were Harriet Van Wormer, Dorothy Grier, Marie Moorman, Catherine Knudsen, Beale Everett, Leitch Grier and Osborn Sears. Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Morton and Langdon Morton left July 4 for Manila, to take the China and Japan trip on the Warren. Lieut. Edward J. Moran is at the Department Hospital in Manila, having his eyes treated. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow motored out from Manila Sunday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sears. Dorothy Grier had a birthday party on the afternoon of July 7 to celebrate her sixth birthday. All the children in the post were present.

Parades and all out of doors drill have been suspended, owing to the severe typhoon which has been raging for the past week. Wednesday Mrs. Knudsen had as her guests for bridge Mesdames Van Wormer, Grier, Moran and Moorman. Lieut. Spencer B. Akin, who has had a mapping detail for six months, is again on duty with the battalion. Lieut. and Mrs. Everett, Captain and Mrs. Davis and Mesdames Moran, Knudsen and Van Wormer were visitors during the past week.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Aug. 25. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles G. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher selected to relieve Rear Admiral Badger.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glennon. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Rush. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there,



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Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert F. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Conant. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Sailed Aug. 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Aug. 22 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward Simpson. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Bar Harbor, Maine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division, except Ammen, to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Cape Cod Bay.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. In President Roads, Boston Harbor.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division, except Beale, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Earl P. Jessop. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Newport,

R.I. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. Cruising with Naval Militia. Send mail to Boston, Mass.
WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division, except Roe, to Newport, R.I.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Newport, R.I.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Newport, R.I.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At Newport, R.I.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank T. Leighton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Newport, R.I.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Newport, R.I.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.
TONOPAH (tender). Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Newport, R.I.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At Newport, R.I.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar A. Logan. At Newport, R.I.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin P. Cutts. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTO (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Orone. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohauge. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. Cruising off the Campeche Bank. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. Sailed Aug. 24 from Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur Willard. Sailed Aug. 23 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SALENE, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

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KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William F. Fullam, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of Captain Fullam.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Capt. George W. Logan. Sailed Aug. 23 from Ponta Delgada, Azores, for Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West coast of Mexico.
ANYAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At Corinto, Nicaragua.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Sailed Aug. 15 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William G. Gilmer. At Honolulu, H.T.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. At Honolulu, H.T.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. Sailed Aug. 22 from San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
First Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. On the West Coast of Mexico.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. At San Francisco, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur

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K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:
Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Fergus. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Shanghai, China.

First Division.

Lieut. Ernest Durr, Commander.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Shanghai, China.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Shanghai, China.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Gerard Bradford, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph E. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Riheladfer. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne. Surveying off Honolulu.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btan. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btan. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Aug. 24 from Charleston, S.C. for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James P. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

K-5 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, retired. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief. Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pradeaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph M. Oman. At Falmouth, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Aug. 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Rotterdam, Holland.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btan. Frederick R. Hazard. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaiah F. Shurtliff, master. Sailed Aug. 13 from Norfolk, Va., for European waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. The Newport left New York June 10 on her annual cruise and the remainder of her itinerary is as follows: Reach Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 7 and leave Sept. 14; reach New London Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 25; reach Glen Cove Sept. 26 and leave Oct. 5, arriving back at the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth street, the same day.

BANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Btan. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Btan. Thomas Macklin. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btan. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Btan. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Btan. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is an auxiliary to the Pacific Reserve Fleet, the Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTERPID (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btan. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Southery is an auxiliary to the Southern.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, commanding. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Btan. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis. Blakely, Newport.
Bailey, Annapolis. Dahlgren, Charleston.
Barney, Annapolis. Morris, Newport.
De Long, Charleston. Thornton, Charleston.
Farragut, Mare Island. Tingey, Charleston.
Biddle, Annapolis.



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Dry Martini	Dry Manhattan
Brut Martini	Bronx
Dubonnet	Tom Gin
Whiskey	Vermouth

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aged in wood, each variety is
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Club Cocktails are noted for their high quality
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surely be right in serving them to your friends.

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TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.	Powhatan, New York.
Active, Mare Island.	Rapido, Cavite.
Alce, Norfolk.	Rocket, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.	Samoset, Philadelphia.
Choctaw, Washington.	Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Hercules, Norfolk.	Sioux Boston.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.	Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Iwona, Boston.	Standish, Annapolis.
Massasoit, Norfolk.	Tecumseh, Washington.
Modoc, Philadelphia.	Trafic, New York.
Mohawk, Norfolk.	Transfer, New York.
Narkeeta, New York.	Triton, Washington.
Pawnee, New York.	Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.	Unadilla, Mare Island.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N. H.	Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Pontiac, New York.	Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.	Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
B-1, Norfolk, Va.	Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Columbia, Philadelphia.	Onesida, Port Royal, S.C.
Constellation, Norfolk.	Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Constitution, Boston.	Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
General Alava, Cavite.	Relief, Olongapo.
Indiana, Philadelphia.	Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
Iowa, Philadelphia.	Terror, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.	

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

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In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding.

Artillery Battalion: 1st, 9th, 18th Cos.
3d Co. (Signal Company).
1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th; 18th, 19th, 24th Cos.
2d Regt., Col. John A. Lejeune, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th Cos.
3d Regt., Col. Franklin J. Moses, 11th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d Cos.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 36th Cos.
5th Regt., on U.S.S. Hancock. Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Col. Randolph Dickins.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Julian P. Wilcox.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Det., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse.
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. W. T. Hoadley.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., 1st Lieut. L. A. Clapp.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.
M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. J. C. Fegan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M. Det., U.S.S. California, 1st Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, Capt. William C. Harries.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank P. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rainbow, 1st Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Dakota, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Racicot, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John L. Dosey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1654.)

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 26.
29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE WAR IN BRIEF.

The Literary Digest gathers the following brief comments on the war in Europe:
In case of invasion, a few long ladders are all Switzerland needs.—*Columbia State*.
Most of the leading Christian nations seem to have mislaid the other cheek.—*Washington Post*.
From all appearances, Austria-Hungary bitterly repents having thrown that stone.—*New York World*.
The custom of kissing when they meet has been suspended among most European monarchs.—*Washington Star*.
The most important question in orthography to-day is the spelling Elsass or Alsace.—*Springfield Republican*.
Liege is a fortified position of far greater strength than is generally appreciated.—*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th edition. A "scoop" for the old reliable encyclopedia.—*Springfield Republican*.
In Europe there is no such thing as the innocent bystander.—*Nashville Banner*.
The French and German waiters returning as reservists should charge well.—*Columbia State*.
We are inclined to believe that this will be the last great war until the next one.—*Boston Transcript*.
This European war suggests that maybe the white man's burden is the white man himself.—*Buffalo Courier*.
The idea that the Kaiser should have sat down amiably and let the allies gobble him up.—*Indianapolis Star*.
Britain's list of contraband of war seems to include almost anything it sees and is likely to want.—*Indianapolis Star*.
The military aviator can go into action with that serene confidence that comes from the reflection that his profession is no more dangerous in war than it is in peace.—*Boston Transcript*.
Brussels, Aug. 8, 57, n.c. (Delayed in transmission)
* * * *Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae*
* * * *proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.*—C. J. Caesar.—*New York Evening Sun*.

A WAR LEXICON.

In a letter to the editor of the New York Sun an anonymous writer gives the following important interpretations of various phrases of "Desperanto," or the language indulged in by frantic telegraph editors on American newspapers:
Terrific Slaughter—Sixteen French and seventeen Germans wounded.
Hurled Back—The withdrawal of an advanced outpost.
Thousands of Prisoners—Three German farmers arrested.
Deadly Air Battle—French aeroplane seen in the distance.
Gigantic Army of Invasion—Two troops of cavalry on a reconnaissance.
Overwhelming Force—A sergeant and a detail of twelve men.
Fierce Naval Battle—Mysterious sounds heard at sea.
Americans Outrageously Maltreated—One American asked to explain why his trunk contained maps of German roads.

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Bottled Up—A fleet at anchor.
Trapped—An army in camp.
Rout—An orderly retreat.
Heroism—A failure of soldiers to run away in the face of danger.
Decisive Conflict—A skirmish of outposts.

A VERSATILE KING.

King Alfonso at one time was fond of taking motor trips incog. He motored through a wild region of Castile and put up with his modest entourage at a more than modest inn. "I am sure," he said, "that they won't know me here." Well, they did not know him. They treated him like an ordinary traveler. So much so, in fact, that when he went to shave the next morning he found there was no mirror in his room. So he went down into the inn yard in his shirt sleeves, and there a pretty chambermaid brought him a broken piece of mirror, which he set up beside the well, and proceeded to lather cheeks and chin. The girl stood chatting with him. Finally she said in an odd voice: "You are not just an ordinary traveler, are you?" "Why do you ask me that?" asked the King. "I don't know," said the maid, "but there's something about you—perhaps you belong to the royal court in Madrid?" "Yes, I do," he answered. "Perhaps you work for the King himself?" "I do." "And what do you do for him?" asked the pretty chambermaid. "Oh, lots of things," the King replied. "I'm shaving him just now."—*Argonaut*.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Writing of "The Color Scheme at the Panama-Pacific Exposition—a New Departure," Jesse Lynch Williams in the September Scribner says: "Not only form but color will be called upon to create symphonic loveliness. At San Francisco every square yard of the stately composition, a mile or more in extent, from the red roofs overhead to the tan shale underfoot and including the rich masses of California flowers and shrubs between, together with the blues of the Golden Gate and the soft

browns of the adjacent hills, are all picked up and combined, blended and contrasted, in one dominant key of color to produce—not only harmony like an orchestra, but transcendent beauty like a great orchestra. Nothing of the sort was ever done before. The nearest one can come to suggesting its ethereal loveliness is to say that the whole color scheme has been devised and carried out under the direction of Jules Guérin.

"The buildings, the pillars, the sculpture, the great wall, all the construction is to be of the rich ivory-yellow found in the Roman Forum. It will not be travertine stone, of course, but it will look like it, with the same streaked laminations and the interesting little flaws in which the dust will lodge and thus help to soften and enrich the tone. This travertine tint tones in beautifully with the natural background of the hills. The effect is so soft that one can look at the blank side of the great wall, sixty feet high, in full sunshine without squinting, and withal it is so cheerful that everyone feels its influence whether he looks at it or not."

The feelings of a statesman pondering whether he will have peace or war are difficult for the ordinary man to imagine. There is a strange story concerning Bismarck during the critical days before the war of 1866. His subordinate, Kendell, was an accomplished pianist, and, as Grant-Duff puts it in recording the story, used to fulfil toward the Chancellor "the function which David fulfilled toward Saul." One evening Bismarck was unusually moody, and Kendell surpassed himself at the piano. At last Bismarck said: "Thank you, my dear Kendell, you have soothed me and done me so much good; my mind is made up—we shall declare war against Austria!"—*London Chronicle*.

According to the report of a Congressional committee approximately 1,003,000 miles of public highway are traversed by the rural free delivery carriers and the total mileage of this country is 2,225,000, which exceeds the total road mileage of all the principal European countries combined.

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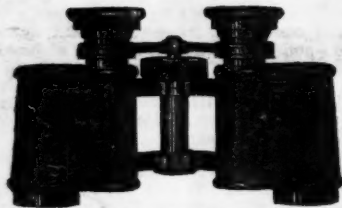
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